

## MiG shot down airliner with 269 on board, says Shultz

# US-Soviet crisis over jumbo jet

From Nicholas Ashford in Washington, Richard Hanson in Tokyo and Richard Owen in Moscow

Soviet and American leaders were mobilizing for a new crisis today after Washington accused the Soviet Union of shooting down a South Korean jumbo jet with 269 people on board.

President Andropov was believed to be returning to Moscow from holiday, while in Washington President Reagan instructed Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to demand an immediate and full account of the incident from the Soviet Union.

The United States and Japan are considering requesting a special session of the United Nations Security Council.

In the space of 12 minutes, Korean Airlines Flight 007 from New York to Seoul via Anchorage plunged from 10,000 metres to disappear from the

radar screens after straying 720 kilometres off course into Soviet airspace over the military island of Sakhalin, between northern Japan and Siberia.

Among the passengers - the majority Koreans, Taiwanese and Japanese - was Mr Lawrence McDonald, head of the US House of Representatives armed services committee. Washington claimed that Soviet MiG jets attacked the aircraft.

After a day of near-silence on the incident, Moscow said last night that an unidentified aircraft twice violated its airspace and that Soviet fighters were scrambled to guide it to the nearest landing point, but that it failed to respond to signals. The statement did not admit to shooting down the aircraft.

Reports from Tokyo, quoting sources in intelligence and the Japanese Defence Agency, said that the MiG pilot was heard saying to his base Sakhalin: "I am



going to fire a missile. The target is the KAL (Korean Air Lines) plane."

In a further exchange Sakhalin said: "Take aim at target." Pilot: "Aim taken." Sakhalin: "Fire." Pilot: "Fired."

According to Kyodo News Agency, this exchange occurred three times, indicating the firing of three missiles.

In Washington, Mr Shultz, his voice quivering with emotion, said "We can see

no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act."

Mr Shultz, in detailed account of the incident monitored by an American base in Japan, said that the Russians had tracked the KAL flight for 2½ hours from their Sakhalin base; that up to eight Soviet jets in constant touch with their ground control had "reacted" to the airliner's presence and that the Russian pilot had visual contact with his target.

Soviet naval vessels and aircraft are searching the area for signs of the

aircraft, according to Washington and Tokyo. American and Japanese rescue units are also searching.

Mr Richard Burt, the US Assistant Secretary of State, said yesterday that some wreckage and a kerosene slick had been spotted in the crash area, but there was no indication of survivors.

A South Korean airline official said in New York that 240 passengers and 29 crew had been on board the missing airliner. Many of the nationalities were still unknown last night and the official said: "We just cannot tell if there are any British." Reports from Seoul listed 72 Koreans, between 22 and 27 Japanese and 34 Taiwanese.

It was not known why the jet had drifted so far from its flight path, which should have taken it over Japan.

If the death toll in the disaster is 269, it will be the fifth most serious crash in the history of aviation.

### Shultz press conference

## 'We react with revulsion to this attack'

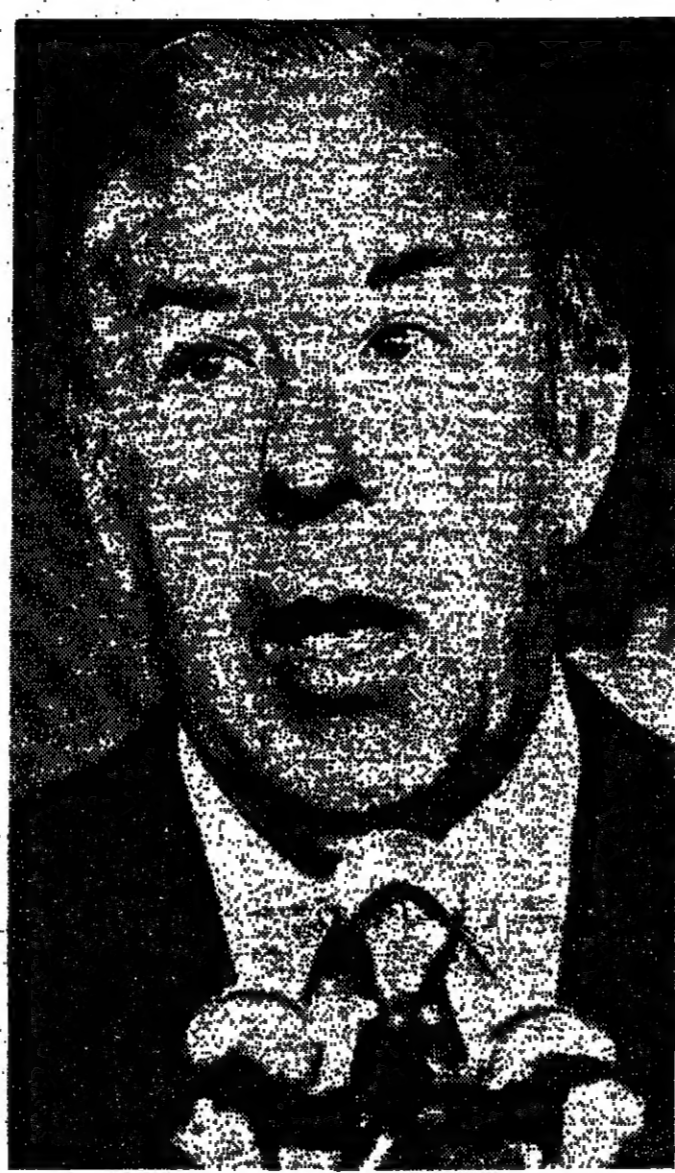
Washington (AP) - The following is the text of Mr George Shultz's briefing yesterday on the disappearance of the South Korean airliner.

At approximately 1600 hours GMT, the aircraft came to the attention of the Soviet radar. It was tracked by the Soviets from that time. The aircraft strayed into Soviet air space over the Kamchatka peninsula and over the Sea of Okhotsk and over the Sakhalin Islands. The Soviets tracked the commercial airliner for some 2½ hours.

A Soviet pilot recorded visual contact with the aircraft at 1812 hours. The Soviet plane was, we believe, in persistent contact with the ground control. At 1821 hours the Korean aircraft was reported by the Soviet pilot at 10,000 metres. At 1826 hours the Soviet pilot reported that he "saw a missile and the target was destroyed."

At 1830 hours the Korean aircraft was reported by radar at 5,000 metres. At 1838 hours the Korean plane disappeared from the radar screen. We know that at least eight Soviet fighters reacted at one time or another to the airliner, the pilot who shot the aircraft down reported after the attack that he had destroyed the target and that he was breaking away.

About an hour later, the Soviet controllers ordered a number of their search aircraft to conduct search-and-rescue activities in the vicinity of the last position of the Korean airliner. The Soviet Union, we believe, has conducted a search for the aircraft. One of these aircraft reported finding kerosene



Mr Shultz: "We can see no excuse whatsoever."

President about this matter and what did he say?

A: I haven't spoken to the President as yet.

Q: Mr Secretary, can you tell us, did the Soviet Union give any warning to land or try to force it down before it shot it down?

Continued on back page, col 5

## Shocked Reagan demands full story

From Our Correspondent Washington

President Reagan, described as "very concerned and deeply disturbed" about the loss of life on board the Korean jet, has directed Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to demand an immediate and full account of the incident from the Soviet Union.

A special White House statement said: "There are no circumstances that can justify the unprecedented attack on an unarmed civilian aircraft. The Soviet Union owes an explanation to the world about how and why this tragedy has occurred."

The terse comment was made after President Reagan, who is on holiday at his ranch near Santa Barbara in California, had spoken by telephone with Mr Shultz in Washington.

Former Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, said it was an "outrageous, unforgivable act that these planes would follow a commercial aircraft, for two hours and then just shoot it down callously."

● LONDON: The Foreign Office last night described the disaster as "deeply disturbing and on the face of it, wholly inexplicable" (Henry Stanhope writes). Diplomats were in close contact with Seoul and New York, trying to check whether any British passengers had been on board.

● OTTAWA: The Canadian Government is calling on the Soviet Embassy here to demand an explanation for the "unprovoked attack" on the jet External Relations Minister Mr Jean-Luc Pepin said (AP reports).

At least two and possibly 10 Canadian residents were on board the aircraft.

## Tass says we do not know aircraft's fate

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

President Andropov was believed to be cutting short a brief holiday yesterday to deal with a potential crisis in Soviet-American relations after the disappearance of a South Korean airliner near the island of Sakhalin, off the Soviet far eastern coast.

Soviet officials maintained that Moscow had no knowledge of the aircraft's fate and that it had left Soviet air space.

Tass news agency said in a brief statement that an unidentified aircraft had entered Soviet air space over the Kamchatka peninsula from the direction of the Pacific and had again "violated Soviet air space" a second time over Sakhalin.

Tass said it did not have navigation lights, did not respond to queries and did not enter into contact with "the dispatched service", a reference to Soviet interceptors.

The report said "fighters of the anti-aircraft defence" had been sent to intercept the "intruder" and had tried to give it assistance by directing it to the nearest airfield.

The aircraft had "not reacted to the signals and warnings from the Soviet fighters" and had then continued its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan.

The Kremlin remained silent yesterday on the fate of the jumbo jet, but Asian diplomats in Moscow said Soviet denial of responsibility were not convincing.

There was no immediate reaction to charges by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, that the aircraft had been shot down by a Soviet fighter.

Sources said that if Mr Shultz's information, based on interception of Soviet military conver-

sations, was correct, Mr Andropov would take steps to avoid a sharp deterioration in relations with the US and Japan.

Earlier in the day Tass carried a six-line report on the incident in Russian, but it was not repeated in the agency's English service. The report, also carried by Moscow radio, said an airliner had disappeared off the northern coast of Japan, but did not elaborate.

A senior Japanese diplomat, Mr Hisashi Owada, went to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday

afternoon and was told that the Government had no knowledge of the missing aircraft. Officials said it had not landed on Soviet territory "and is therefore not located on Soviet territory".

Asian diplomats said they found this formula unconvincing since it left open the possibility that the aircraft had exploded in mid-air or crashed into the sea.

Sources pointed out that when a South Korean airliner was forced down by MiG fighters in 1978 the Russians initially denied all knowledge of it.

In yesterday's incident, the aircraft, bound for Tokyo, disappeared from radar screens as it approached northern Japan. The Japanese Air Force later said it believed an aircraft had been intercepted, forced or shot down near Sakhalin.

## Britain calls for release of officers

Britain has called for the release of the six white Zimbabwe Air Force officers who were immediately rearrested after being cleared of sabotage charges. The Acting High Commissioner of Zimbabwe in London was called to the Foreign Office yesterday and told that the British Government and people were "very concerned and disturbed".

## NHS pressure

A new government circular gives health authorities the clearest indication yet that they are expected to privatize more of their domestic, catering and laundry services.

## Lloyd's warning

Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, the London insurance market, has given a warning that insurance rates are too low, despite record profits of £264m.

## PIE condemned

The Home Secretary condemned the views of the Pacific Information Exchange, which would not say more because of "a possibility of prosecution against individual members."

## Stage museum

Lord Gower, Minister for the Arts, has given the go-ahead for a theatre museum in London less than two months after he postponed the project.

## College cuts

Three of the six or so colleges threatened with closure or merger under cuts recommended by government advisers have been named.

## Falklands vote

A UN committee endorsed a resolution calling on London and Buenos Aires to resume negotiations over the sovereignty of the Falklands.

## Jobs threat

The new chairman of British Shipbuilders, Mr Graham Day, has announced that further job losses and yard closures may be needed.

## Poland 'normal'

The Polish press yesterday tried to portray life in the country as normal despite Wednesday's pro-Solidarity demonstrations and clashes in Warsaw, Gdansk and other cities.

## £43m issue

Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, is planning to raise £43m through a rights issue to its shareholders.

## Roland Rat goes

TV-am is to drop its popular puppet character Roland Rat after the school holidays and replace him with Popeye cartoons.

## Aoki leads

Isao Aoki (Japan) has a first round of 65 in the European Open at Sunningdale. Craig Francis, a millionaire amateur held the lead for five hours.

## Leader page, 9

Letters: On seizure of documents, from Mr J. G. Watson; Zimbabwe arrests, from Mr Humphrey Berkeley; confidential Treasury paper, from Mr D. J. Critchley. Leading articles: Hanan; Youth Training Scheme. Features: pages 6-8. Misfit Britain; the unions' decline; fighting illiteracy; West Germany waiting for Pershing. Special Report, pages 16 and 17. Review of the air freight industry. Obituaries, page 10. Dr Harry Collier.

Home News	2, 3	Diary	9
Overseas	4, 5	Motoring	21
Arts	15	Science	18
TV & Radio	11	Sport	20
Business	12-13	TV & Radio	23
Comics	7	Theatre	22
Country	16	Weather	24
Crossword	24	Wills	19

## Druze leader declares war on Lebanese Government

From Robert Fisk Beirut

The Lebanese Army's military push into West Beirut began to reap bitter political results for President Amin Gemayel yesterday. A second militia leader rejected his call for a national reconciliation and Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, made a "declaration of war" against the Lebanese Government.

As he did so - at the same time threatening United States Marines of the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut - shells fired from Druze areas under Syrian Army occupation started to explode around the Presidential Palace, the Lebanese Defence Ministry and the residence of the American ambassador.

Even more chilling were reports from both Lebanese police authorities and right-wing radio stations that 24 Christian villagers, most of them women and children, had been massacred in small villages in the Meta Hill by Druze who wanted to take revenge for the Lebanese Army's operation against Muslim militias in west Beirut.

There was further grim news

## Reagan sends in naval force

Washington (AP) - President Reagan yesterday ordered a naval amphibious force to the Mediterranean to back up US marines in Lebanon and directed the aircraft carrier Eisenhower to remain in the region.

The Defence Department announced that 1,600 Marines would sail from East Africa today to stand off the coast of Lebanon. It said there were no plans to send this additional Marine unit ashore in Lebanon.

for Mr Gemayel during the day when Lebanese troops - whom the Government had earlier claimed to be in full control of the city - found themselves under attack by militiamen using rifles, machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special envoy, was in conference with President Gemayel when the first shells landed around the palace at Baabda just east of Beirut. They

appeared to be deliberately timed to coincide with a press conference that Mr Jumblatt was then holding in Damascus, a gathering at which the Druze leader declared that his militia were now in "a state of war with the Lebanese authorities."

He accused the United States and the troops of the multinational force in Beirut, including Britain, of supporting an attempt by the Christian Phalangists, through Mr Gemayel, to form a one-party dictatorship in Lebanon.

It is just this sort of diatribe that has convinced Mr McFarlane that Syria is behind the anti-Government violence in Beirut. He believes - and has been told as much by American officials and Lebanese Druze militia Bureau operatives - that the battles in west Beirut were deliberately fomented by agents of the Syrian secret service.

Syria is quite capable of sending its agents on such missions but the roots of the crisis in Beirut lie much deeper than this.

New-look army, page 4

## Shore and Kinnock clash on economy

By Anthony Beving, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow chancellor and an outside contender for the Labour leadership, said last night that the party's entire economic strategy would fall without a firm agreement on incomes control.

That view contrasted starkly with a speech made by Mr Neil Kinnock, the favourite for the leadership, in a considered statement on economic policy delivered in his Irish constituency.

Mr Kinnock did not mention pay controls once.

Mr Shore said in Southampton that the missing component in Labour's election campaign was the answer to the central economic question: "How will you control inflation?"

He said: "We did have an answer: price controls, tax cuts and the national economic assessment. But these were coded words, and the electorate is not in the business of deciphering codes."

The question was how Labour was going to reconcile the continuing role of collective bargaining with the need to

restrain inflation. "It is essential that we find the answer," Mr Shore said.

"For it is indeed the missing component in what is otherwise a coherent policy for economic expansion. But I have to tell you in all candour that, without a firm agreement on incomes, we shall not be able to achieve our goals of rapid economic expansion and a rapid reduction in unemployment," he said.

Speaking at the same time in South Wales, Mr Kinnock concentrated on attacking the Conservatives' "smug sermons" about borrowing, the need for public investment, and the prelection "message" of the economy which had been reversed since Mrs Margaret Thatcher was returned to office on June 9.

But in his summary of Labour policy he said the mechanism for pulling together the resources and abilities of Britain exists in Labour's plans for the development of British industry and the operation of the national economic assessment.

Speaking at the same time in South Wales, Mr Kinnock concentrated on attacking the Conservatives' "smug sermons" about borrowing, the need for public investment, and the prelection "message" of the economy which had been reversed since Mrs Margaret Thatcher was returned to office on June 9.

But in his summary of Labour policy he said the mechanism for pulling together the resources and abilities of Britain exists in Labour's plans for the development of British industry and the operation of the national economic assessment.

Speaking at the same time in South Wales, Mr Kinnock concentrated on attacking the Conservatives' "smug sermons" about borrowing, the need for public investment, and the prelection "message" of the economy which had been reversed since Mrs Margaret Thatcher was returned to office on June 9.

But in his summary of Labour policy he said the mechanism for pulling together the resources and abilities of Britain exists in Labour's plans for the development of British industry and the operation of the national economic assessment.

Speaking at the same time in South Wales, Mr Kinnock concentrated on attacking the Conservatives' "smug sermons" about borrowing, the need for public investment, and the prelection "message" of the economy which had been reversed since Mrs Margaret Thatcher was returned to office on June 9.

But in his summary of Labour policy he said the mechanism for pulling together the resources and abilities of Britain exists in Labour's plans for the development of British industry and the operation of the national economic assessment.

## Does Your English Let You Down?

A WORLD-FAMOUS educational publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a swift mastery of good English. It can double your powers of self-expression. It can pay you real dividends in business and social advancement, and give you added poise, self-confidence, and personal effectiveness.

The details of this method are described in his fascinating book, "Good English - the Language of Success", sent free on request.

### Influence

According to this publisher, many people do not realise how much they could influence others simply by speaking and writing with greater power, authority and precision. Whether you are presenting a report, training a child, fighting for a cause, making a sale, writing an essay, or asking for a rise - your success depends upon the words you use.

Many video "nasties" Presiding over the incineration as the chairman of Merseyside's Public Protection Committee, Mr John Gallagher, who is calling for licensing system for video libraries.

Mr Gallagher added that many apes were being re-recorded to take them into video "nasties".

Warwickshire County Council rating standards officers have fixed 1,200 tapes, believed to be from four houses on the Lydenham Estate, Leamington

Now the right words are yours to command! A unique, new system of self-instruction speedily gives you a thorough grounding in every aspect of effective English - grammar, vocabulary, reading, writing and speaking.

Never again need you fear those embarrassing mistakes. You can quickly and easily be shown how to ensure that your speech and writing will be crisp, clear, correct. You can enormously increase your vocabulary, speed up your reading, enhance your powers of conversation.

What's more, good English commands respect. It can help you to cut through many barriers to social, academic and business success.

### Free

Full details of this easy-to-follow method for developing mastery of English have been printed in a fascinating new book, "Good English - the Language of Success", sent free on request. No obligation. Just fill in and return the coupon below (no need even to stamp your name).

Mr John Hall the Norfolk assistant chief constable who will hand over the keys to the new car, said yesterday: "An inquiry is still going on into the incident to see if there are any lessons to be learnt."

"We were determined from the outset that Mr Phillips would not lose in any way. We hired a car for him and we could find a replacement now."

Mr John Hall the Norfolk assistant chief constable who will hand over the keys to the new car, said yesterday: "An inquiry is still going on into the incident to see if there are any lessons to be learnt."

"We were determined from the outset that Mr Phillips would not lose in any way. We hired a car for him and we could find a replacement now."

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

While the rest of us were enjoying the August sunshine the Labour leadership contest was proceeding on its way. But it is notable how little has changed since we packed our bags at the end of July. Mr. Kinnock remains well out in front, so he has been adopting the customary tactics for a front-runner of a low-key campaign: no need to hustle for more votes, when not to risk losing those committed to him.

Mr. Shere continues to win respect for the conviction of his campaign, but he still seems to have no chance of getting into the race. There are one or two MPs who are thinking of swinging to him because they have been impressed by his performance. That may perhaps save him from humiliation, but it will not affect the result.

From the moment, right at the beginning of the campaign, that a number of union leaders decided that it was necessary to go for a much younger person after Mr. Foot, Mr. Shere has been cast as yesterday's man.

Mr. Hattersley is still Mr. Kinnock's closest challenger, but still at a distance that must be very comforting to Mr. Kinnock. So attention is now focused if anything even more than it was upon the race for the deputy leadership. Here there is a change since July in that there is quite a widespread belief that Mr. Meacher now has a significantly stronger chance of defeating Mr. Hattersley.

## Outcome by no means certain

I am doubtful if this judgment is correct. The outcome is by no means certain, partly because a number of unions and constituency parties are consulting their members before deciding how to vote. But I still believe that Mr. Hattersley has a better chance because it must be in Mr. Kinnock's interest for him to be elected. With Mr. Meacher as his deputy, Mr. Kinnock's prospects of ever becoming Prime Minister would be much reduced.

A Kinnock-Meacher ticket would be electorally damaging because it would be taken as proof that Labour was drifting irrevocably to the left. That would have a devastating effect on the morale of the centre-right, which in turn would have further repercussions on the party's electoral standing.

Mr. Kinnock must be fully aware of this. He has taken the prudent and legitimate line for a probable party leader of declining to state publicly any preference for his deputy. But it would be surprising if he has failed to indicate privately to a few sympathetic union leaders the advantages of having Mr. Hattersley as deputy. Even if Mr. Kinnock has been tipped in private as he has in public, enough union leaders and MPs ought to be able to read the score for themselves.

## Crucial figure in next phase

So I still think that Mr. Hattersley probably has the edge for the deputy leadership. But, win or lose, he will be a crucial figure in Labour's next phase. Only he would seem to stand much chance of rallying the party's centre-right, where there is no widespread sense of hopelessness.

The left is expected to recapture control of the national executive committee at the party conference. The new parliamentary party is likely to elect more left-wingers to the Shadow Cabinet and there is no sign of Labour policies being brought more in line with the preferences of the general public.

Some centre-right MPs are talking of drifting out of the party or out of Parliament, or both, if Mr. Meacher is elected - though there is no sign yet of a potential mass breakaway.

Whoever is elected deputy leader, there is the possibility of a new parliamentary group being formed which would be designed to have a broader appeal than the present essentially right-wing Manifesto Group. But some of these manoeuvres is likely to be of much consequence unless support is mobilized by a leading figure in the party.

Whether Mr. Hattersley would find this easier or harder to do as deputy leader is a question that divides even his active supporters. Whether he has the stomach for the task would have been doubted until very recently.

He has always had the reputation of being guided by a highly calculated and cautious sense of his own self-interest. Yet one of the most striking features of the political scene in August was the way in which Mr. Hattersley's action is seen to tremble.

25 Offering effective consumer resistance (8).  
26 Swift flying resort of gullible speculators (6).  
27 Transport to excavate an early Welsh urban settlement? (8).

DOWN  
1 Foot upset at evidence of carnage (6).  
2 Half life of Man's turnover yet to be worked out (6).

## New pressure on hospitals to use private contractors

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities are to get the clearest indication yet that the Government expects them to contract out more of their domestic catering and laundry services to private companies.

Next week they will receive a circular on privatization, a copy of which has been leaked to *The Times*. It tells the health authorities that value-added tax on services contracted out will be refunded, starting from yesterday's date.

They will be given a list of private contractors with which ministers and officials have had talks, and they will be offered independent professional help in assessing tenders from private contractors.

The circular is bound to fuel the opposition of health service unions, who will be proposing measures against privatization of public services at Trades Union Congress next week. Unlike former drafts, the new circular asks health authorities simply to inform staff interests of any proposed contract, even if existing service, instead of to "consult" them.

It says that the Government's expenditure plans envisage that improvements in service to patients will "in part depend on getting better value for money out of available resources. The scope for savings in hospital support services is potentially high, and the Government believes that the use of private contractors often prove the most cost-effective way of achieving them."

The circular tells district health authorities to test the cost effectiveness of their domestic catering, and laundry services by putting them out to tender.

They are required to seek tenders for laundry services on all occasions when capital investment of £500,000 or more is proposed for the upgrading, building, or important re-equipping of a health service laundry. Health authorities are asked to produce plans for implementing the circular by the end of next February.

The circular will add to the

anxiety of many health authorities that they are being pushed into privatization.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) challenged the Government last night to prove its claim that privatization would be more cost-effective.

The union said that since 1965 the number of private contractors providing catering services for hospitals had dropped from 35 to 2; and one of those had recently stopped supplying a night service for the staff at the Maudsley Hospital, London, because it was making a loss.

## Social workers boycott exam

Full implementation of the new Mental Health Act could be delayed by a ban imposed by Nalgo on cooperation with a new examination system for social workers.

The Act, which comes into force on September 30, will give social workers new powers on compulsory admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals once they have been "approved" under the Act. The Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (CCETSW) estimates that 4,750 social workers will need extra training and assessment.

In a circular to Nalgo branches, Mr. Geoffrey Drain, the general secretary, said examination plans were "ill thought-out, riddled with professional and practical problems, and requiring radical review."

Nalgo wants present mental health officers to be excluded from the assessment process on the ground that they already do similar work, new gradings for social workers qualified under the Act, and training in mental health work to be available to all social workers. Those issues will be raised at a meeting with employers on September 27.

The British Association of Social Workers yesterday deplored Nalgo's action, saying that the Act offered a better deal for the mentally ill.

## Colleges under threat from cuts identified

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Three of the six or so colleges that face closure or merger because of cuts recommended by government advisers have been identified. They are: Nonsington College in Kent, Hertfordshire College of Higher Education, and Fleetwood Nautical College in Lancashire.

The Nonsington and Hertfordshire colleges confirmed yesterday that they had received letters from the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education to say that their existence as independent institutions was at risk. Fleetwood was told several weeks ago.

The officials propose that Nonsington, a former teacher training college near Dover which now teaches movement studies and the performing arts, should close and that Hertfordshire should merge with Hatfield Polytechnic.

The colleges, which have two weeks to make representations to the advisory body, are likely to fight the plan, which involves a 10 per cent cut in the public-sector colleges funded by local authorities.

orities. Fleetwood is discussing a merger with Liverpool Polytechnic for its advanced work.

The most disappointed of the colleges is Nonsington which fought off closure in the 1970s when its teacher training role was ended. It has 285 undergraduates studying for BA degrees in movement, drama and music.

Hertfordshire College of Higher Education, primarily a teacher-training college, had its intake increased last year by the Secretary of State for Education and Science. The college, which also runs a BA in combined studies, has a total of about 650 students.

Dr Derek Haslam, its principal, said that he thought the college was a victim of the advisory body's redistribution of resources away from London and the South-east. It was also near Hatfield Polytechnic.

Nonsington is likely also to be a victim of geography, although its proposed fate owes perhaps as much to the deliberate shift away from humanities towards the sciences.

## A good year forecast for England's vineyards

By John Young

Between 6,000 and 7,000 people are expected to converge on the picturesque village of Alfriston, East Sussex, for the ninth English Vineyard Wine Festival, which will be opened today by Lord Minto, Marquess of Breadalbane and will continue over the weekend.

The grapes are hanging heavy on the vines and growers are in ebullient mood, anticipating a harvest as much as double last year's record.

It has been an almost ideal growing season, with no serious frosts in the spring and with the sun coming at just the right time to save the fruit from mildew and to ripen it through the long, hot weeks of July and August.

"Virtually 100 per cent of the fruit set almost everywhere," Mr. David Allcorn, marketing director of the English Wine Centre, says. "That is very rare in this country, where 70 per cent would normally be a good average."

He expects the grapes to be ready for picking by the end of this month, a good two weeks earlier than usual. "In some years we have been harvesting round Guy Fawkes Day," he says.

Britain has seen some fairly startling changes in agriculture in recent years, none more so than the revival of wine-making. The vineyards that flourished in the Middle Ages were affected first by Henry II's marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine, which brought the vast producing areas of Bordeaux and the Loire into the English domain, and later by the dissolution of the monasteries which had done their best to maintain domestic production.

The last of the old vineyards, owned by Lord Bute at Castle



Grapes galore: Mr. David Allcorn, of the English Wine Centre, sampling a glass in the Berwick Glebe vineyard at Alfriston, East Sussex (Photograph: John Voos)

Cock in Wales, disappeared in 1914. It was not until 1951 that Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones planted a vineyard at Hambledon, Hampshire. His distinguished customers included Buckingham Palace and the House of Parliament.

In 1967 Mr. Jack Ward and half a dozen other growers formed the English Vineyard Association. Since then growth has been rapid and there are now about 230 commercial vineyards with a total area of 1,000 acres spread across the country, but

with the main concentrations in south-east England and East Anglia.

Production from the 37 vineyards could be as much as two million bottles this year. That represents only a fraction of the market. The British drink about twelve bottles a head a year, which is very little compared with countries such as France and Italy.

There are problems in increasing consumption: the normally damp English climate which encourages mildew; the risk of

late frosts; and the 79p a bottle duty on wine, which the European Commission says is discriminatory.

But the real difficulty lies in making the leap from what is still essentially a cottage industry to full production. The supermarket chains and other big retailers have, according to Mr. Allcorn, expressed keen interest in English wines, but growers at present are in no position to produce the quantities they would need.

Another hurdle to be overcome

is public disbelief that English wine is any good. It is not the same as the cheap "British" plonk made from imported juice, which elderly women sometimes buy to celebrate or to help them to sleep.

In fact, it is high quality, mostly sweetish, white, although dry whites and reds are on the increase. It sells for between £3.50 and £5 a bottle.

It is good enough to have established small export markets, including France and Italy.

## Brittan condemns paedophile views

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, strongly condemned the views of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE) yesterday but said that he could not see any prospect of "a possible prosecution against its individual members."

Mr. Brittan said that a report was being considered urgently by the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Thomas Hetherington, and "I anticipate a decision will be reached shortly."

Commenting on PIE, Mr. Brittan said: "I find their views utterly repugnant, as do the vast majority of the people in this country. Society rightly expects the criminal law in this field to be strong and effective."

Mr. Brittan also announced action to deal with serious assaults on children. He has asked chief constables to look into how such attacks are investigated and to report to him on how the experience and expertise of forces throughout the country could be shared and maximum public cooperation secured.

"We all know, too, that even the swiftest and most effective action by the police is no substitute for sensible precautions against assaults in the first place," Mr. Brittan said.

The Home Office would be working with the police in intensifying efforts to get that vital message to children, parents, and responsible adults generally.

In particular it was important to emphasize to parents the necessity of keeping a close eye on children, especially in the evenings, and to the public at large to notify the police of any suspicious activity, Mr. Brittan said.

He said that the whole country was outraged and appalled by the brutal attack on a young boy in Brighton. "Every possible effort must and will be made to bring

## Museum of the stage is launched

By Michael Henson

The controversial plan to create a theatre museum in London was formally approved yesterday by Lord Gower, Minister for the Arts, less than two months after he postponed it in response to the Chancellor's demand for spending cuts.

Contracts were exchanged by the Government and the Greater London Council for the leasing of the old Flower Market, in Covent Garden, as the site of the new museum, which should be open by 1986.

The future of the museum, which was first proposed in 1955 by Laurence Irving, grandson of Sir Henry Irving, was secured after two important moves by the wake of Lord Gower's recent postponement.

Officials from the GLC, which the site, dropped their insistence of the Government's commissioning funds this year to start the construction. Then Lord Gower secured a private donation of £250,000 from an anonymous benefactor.

A spokesman for Lord Gower said: "Work should start on the conversion of the premises in a few months' time without any cost to public in the present financial year. The remainder of the cost, about £2.9m, will be met by the Office of Arts and Libraries."

The arts world has been pleading for decades with successive arts ministers for the conservation of the nation's theatre heritage.

Since 1974 more than a million appropriate objects, worth £23m, have been stored at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The most valuable is a backcloth painted by Picasso for the *Dieux du Village*, in the 1920s.



Museum site: the old Flower Market in Covent Garden

## SDP told de facto merger is illegal

By Our Political Correspondent

The leadership of the Social Democratic Party has received legal advice on the party constitution which it will use to block any attempt to bring about a backdoor merger with the Liberal Party.

In spite of Dr. David Owen's open hostility, some members have been working with Liberals to lay the foundation for a de facto merger by agreeing the principle of joint selection of candidates.

Mr. Matthew Oakshott, SDP Alliance candidate for Cambridge at the last election and an adviser to Mr. Roy Jenkins when he was Home Secretary, announced this week that Cambridge Social

Democrats and Liberals had agreed on joint selection for local, European and parliamentary elections.

The SDP's constitution stipulates that candidates be selected by members on the basis of one member one vote.

The procedure can be modified in exceptional circumstances, but the party has been given legal advice that exceptional circumstances could not be applied to a large number of circumstances.

Scottish Social Democrats will tell Dr. Owen at a meeting in Perth tomorrow that a formal merger with the Liberals now would be premature (Our Glasgow Correspondent writes).

## Medical protest

The *British Medical Journal* yesterday accused the Greater London Council of publishing a summary of its report on the medical effects of nuclear war without permission. Although the GLC said it had permission, the British Medical Association objected to the way the material was presented.

## Lords outlook

Dr. David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that an Alliance Government would not give priority to reforming the House of Lords - suggested by the Alliance constitutional committee - if concerned opposition came from the Conservative and Labour parties.

## Belgrano view

Senior Labour sources said yesterday that Mr. Michael Foot, the party leader, believed that the Prime Minister was right to order the sinking of the General Belgrano last year, confirming Wednesday's disclosure by Sir Robin Day, the BBC interviewer, in Edinburgh.

## Ulster talks

The European Parliament inquiry into Ulster began in Dublin yesterday amid renewed protests from the Northern Ireland Office and the Official Ulster Unionist Party. Mr. Nils Haegherup, the Danish Liberal MEP, had talks with Dr. Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.

## Telecom choice

Mr. Derek Vander Weyer, chairman of Barclays Bank UK, has been appointed deputy-chairman of British Telecom by Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. His appointment is aimed at providing more financial expertise to the Telecom board.

## Correction

The move within Labour CND which caused disquiet (*The Times* August 20) was an attempt to affiliate the organisation to the Socialist Campaign for a Labour Victory, not an attempt to donate money to *Socialist Action* as stated in our report.

## Russian grandmaster wins London chess trophy

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

Four players shared first prize in the Lloyd's Bank Masters Tournament in London yesterday. The grandmasters Matanovic, Nunn, Razuvayev and the international master W. Watson each scored 7 points. But the trophy went to the Russian, Razuvayev, on a point count involving a run of his opponents' scores.

In the ninth round Matanovic drew with Razuvayev in 18 moves, and Nunn drew with King in 24 moves, but Watson had to fight hard to win a long game in 50 moves against Cummings.

The ladies' international ended in a tie between Gisela Fischick (West Germany) and Conchita Cuyumert (Netherlands) with 4½ points each. Half a point behind was the English player, Theresa Needham, who very nearly achieved the grandmaster norm but lost in the last round to Iskov, the Danish master.

Final leading scores: Matanovic, Nunn, Razuvayev, Watson 7; King 6½; Nunn 6; Cummings 6; Fischick 4½; Cuyumert 4½; Needham 4; Iskov 4; Watson 3½; King 3; Cummings 3; Fischick 2½; Cuyumert 2½; Needham 2; Iskov 2.

## Electricians may fight TUC ruling

By Paul Rostledge, Labour Editor

Leaders of dissident Fleet Street electricians plan to go to court to assert their presumed legal right to join a union of their choice after losing their case before a TUC international union servants' committee.

The TUC has ruled that 800 electricians who have resigned from the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications, and Plumbing Union (EETPU) to join Soget '82, the point union must be returned to their original union. Mr. Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the EETPU, said yesterday: "In the past we have let the London press branch go their own way too much. We will now rectify that, but not in a heavy way."

But Mr. Sean Geraghty, former secretary of the electricians' union press branch said last night: "We have clearly declared that under no circumstances is it conceivable that we will return to the EETPU. Our people have resigned and that is it."

"We are prepared to take the matter to court to prove that every citizen has the right in law to resign from an organization which does not serve his interests. We are not bonded servants."

The TUC disputes committee ruled that, after considering evidence from both unions Soget '82, by accepting into membership members of the EETPU, despite objections from that union and by seeking recognition from the Newspaper Publishers' Association, had acted in breach of TUC disputes principles and procedures.

The committee said that Soget '82 should exclude "forthwith" members of the electricians' union who had been taken into membership, cease recruitment of electricians employed by national newspapers, and halt all claims for recognition.

The committee added: "It is our firm view that it is in the best interest of the individuals concerned to rejoin the EETPU."

Left-wingers won a tactical victory yesterday on the key constitutional issue of reforming the TUC General Council, but it is likely to 19 the general council rejected the advice of Mr. Len Murray, general secretary, to oppose moves by the militants to a five-year experiment that will change the council's political complexion.

They then voted by 21 to 19 to leave to delegates attending next week's TUC conference in Blackpool a decision on the controversial principle of automatic seats on the general council for all unions with more than 100,000 members.

TUC leaders also voted by 20 to 17 to support a composite movement to talk to Mr. Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, about his forthcoming legislation on democracy within the unions.

## Industry jockeying may restrict service

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The number of areas in which multi-channel cable television will be allowed in the next three years may be considerably restricted, the Government approves the plans of some of the present operators to expand.

Only 24 hours after 37 applications were submitted to the EBU for the first batch of 12 multi-channel cable television franchises, two of the present cable operators, Rediffusion and Visionaire, have announced plans to offer enhanced services in 54 areas around the country from Aberdeen to Dover, and Visionaire will be the same in about fifty.

The announcement of the expansion and the appointment of EBU Information, a subsidiary of the Economist Intelligence Unit, as advisers to the Government on franchise applications, has caused immediate discontent in the cable industry.

The Government has stated its intention not to offer a franchise until July, 1986, in an area where the present operator already operates a service. Although these networks will only be able to carry between four and six channels and are at present used to carry BBC and independent television broadcasts, they will give the present operators about two years in which to establish themselves in the particular area.

Another area of controversy is the appointment of EBU Information, a subsidiary of the Economist Newspaper group, which is 50 per cent owned by S. Pearson and through its subsidiary, Goldcrest Films and Television, intends to offer a service of first television screenings of feature films on cable.

Rediffusion Consumer Electronics Rediffusion (City of Leicester, Metropolitan Borough of Dudley, Borough of Guildford, City of Cardiff)

Leeds Cable TV, Williams & Glyn Bank, Norwich, Orson Royal Bank (Preston, Chorley, Leyland)

Leeds Cable TV, E. J. Arnold & Son, Yorkshire TV Enterprises, British Telecommunications, MMG (Leeds)

London West End Cable, Southwark and City Holdings, Im Film, Dorchester and Advertising (City of Westminster)

Marquess Cablevision, Pilkington Bros, Virgin Records, Mrs J. F. Hill, Marshfield, Seaside Properties, Mr K. Starkey, Epsom (Surrey), Mr J. Seddon, Lord Derby (South Liverpool)

Milton Keynes Cable Vision, Select TV, British Telecom, Milton Keynes Development Corporation, BBC, GEC, MMG, Virgin Group (Milton Keynes and Newport Pagnell)

Plymouth Cablevision, MMG, Select TV, CIT Research (Plymouth)

Premier Cable of Bedford, Visionaire (London Borough of Westminster and London Borough of Croydon)

The following applications have been made for licences to provide and operate cable television. The names of the operator is followed by the names of the main shareholders and then the area to be covered in parentheses.

Aberdeen Cable Services, ICP, Aberdeen Trust, British Telecommunications, Rockall Scotia (Aberdeen)

Mr J. Sharman (Kensington and Westminster)

Basildon Cable Vision, Basildon Cable Vision (Basildon)

Beaumont Cable Vision, Beaumont Cable Vision, Beaumont Cable Vision (Beaumont)

Beaumont Cable Vision, Beaumont Cable Vision, Beaumont Cable Vision (Beaumont)

Beaumont Cable Vision, Beaumont Cable Vision, Beaumont Cable Vision (Beaumont)

## Cuts in university places fall hardest on women and working class

Higher A level grades were demanded of young people applying to university last year than ever before. Women were particularly badly affected by the squeeze on higher education places, and fewer working class candidates got to university.

The increasing difficulty which students have in getting into university, shown in figures published yesterday by the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA), is a direct result of government spending cuts and the reduction in student numbers at a time when the 18-year-old age group is at its biggest.

The number of British students accepted last year was down by 3 per cent, from 74,514 to 72,634 compared with 1981, and the number of overseas students accepted was down by 12 per cent from 5,827 to 5,118. Malaysians, in particular, were reluctant to pay the new 'full-cost fees' for overseas students. The number

applying last year fell to 2,168 from 3,690 the previous year.

Only 20.9 per cent of all those applying to university were from the higher social classes compared with 21.7 per cent from the professional classes.

UCCA says: "Although, in total, a higher percentage of candidates from the higher social classes were accepted, this difference is due to their better performance at A level."

Women were affected worse last year, the report says. Fewer were admitted to university than the previous year, fewer were referred to the clearing house system, and many fewer who passed A levels even applied through the clearing house.

No reason is given for this, but it is believed that women are being affected more than men because they tend to study arts subjects, which have suffered more than the sciences from the cuts.

The Equal Opportunities Commission said yesterday that it was concerned about the disproportionate effect of women.

Miss Warwick, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said it was disappointing as was the fact that university applicants were having to get higher and higher grades.

Yesterday's figures also showed more candidates who were refused by universities going back to school last year compared with 1979, 14 per cent compared with 12 per cent. Many more - 7.4 per cent compared with 4.2 per cent - were unemployed.

Unemployment among graduates reached record levels last year, with perhaps as many as 13.5 per cent still out of work six months after completing their degrees, according to figures published yesterday by the University Grants Committee.

The number of graduates known to have failed to find work was almost 8,000 out of 66,000 students graduating. Graduate unemployment has risen over the years; they are now more than twice as likely to be without a job as in 1978.

However, their employment prospects are still better than national trends and unemployment rates vary considerably between different subjects. Only 1 per cent of medicine, dentistry, and health graduates fail to find work, compared with 18 per cent in humanities.

University Statistics 1981-82, Vol 2, First Destinations of University Graduates, published by the University Grants Committee, PO Box 130, Cheltenham, Glos, GL51 5D.

## £11,000 equality grant

The Women's Staff Group at Aston University, Birmingham, has been awarded an £11,000 grant by the Equal Opportunities Commission directed at improving the female staff position and that of female students at the university.

It is the largest single grant in the commission's present rounds of awards. The grant will finance a one-year full-time appointment to coordinate what is called "a positive action programme". Interviews for the post will be held shortly. Work will start on the programme in October.

It is believed to be the first such full-time appointment at a British university although some par-

time work has been done on the same lines at Strathclyde University.

Miss Rowena Clayton, a lecturer and member of the staff group, said yesterday: "It is intended that the experience gained at Aston will enable the coordinator to draw up a code of practice for positive action, which can be applied to other universities."

The programme would involve investigating and acting on policies and practices in areas such as recruitment, promotion, pay, training and development, health services, and social provision.

## New house search for missing wife

The police hunting Mrs Diane Jones, aged 35, the missing wife of Dr Robert Jones, yesterday began another search of their £95,000 home. A video camera, electronic sensing equipment, a power drill, and a video were taken to the white-painted, 400-year-old beamed farmhouse.

Later today the police will be heard from behind closed curtains inside the house, Less Farm, Coggeshall, Essex.

After two hours the police left the house, carrying cases and tools. The front door was locked by a woman who is advertising the house.

Earlier the police had searched a wood known as the Dillery less than half a mile from the house. The wood, on land owned by the Essex Police Committee chairman, Mr Bill Dixon-Smith, contains a flooded sandpit known as "Dead Man's Pond" because two village men have drowned themselves in it.

Dr Jones, aged 48, who is on a month-long foreign holiday, is expected to leave Toronto today to fly to Sydney.

Originally, Dr Jones had told the police that he planned to visit Honolulu, but a close friend told yesterday that he had changed his travel plans and intended to fly direct to Australia.

## Waiter dies in £1m fire

A man died, five others, including three firemen, were injured, and about £1m worth of damage was caused when fire destroyed a shopping arcade and some flats and badly damaged an hotel at Ilfracombe, North Devon.

The fire broke out early yesterday and Mr Thomas Murphy, a waiter, died while trying to help in the evacuation of about 200 people.

Firemen fought the blaze for six hours and two injured firemen were kept in hospital.

## Trawlers freed

Four Danish trawlers arrested on Wednesday night while fishing for mackerel 140 miles east of Aberdeen were allowed to resume fishing yesterday after the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland decided that under EEC regulations they had not been acting illegally.

## Police inquiry

The police are investigating allegations against five suspended detectives of the London Transport Police, a divisional spokesman said yesterday. He would give no details of the allegations.

## Boathouse blaze

Damage estimated at £500,000 was caused by a fire at the 99 Club's boathouse in Cambridge on Wednesday night. At least 60 boats are believed to have been destroyed and the boathouse was severely damaged.

## Burglary charge

Michael John Sutcliffe, aged 32, of Gilestead, Bingley, West Yorkshire, was accused of stealing jewelry worth £18 when he appeared yesterday before magistrates at Bingley. He was remanded on bail for one week.

## Firemen hurt

Three firemen were slightly injured yesterday when their engine crashed on the way to a grain silo fire in Berwickshire.

## Banks fight £20m losses New card to cut cheque fraud

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A new type of cheque guarantee card, intended to reduce cash fraud, could be introduced early next year.

Frankly, many of them might be regarded as a waste of time and money, but the banks are not taking any chances. They are now studying the possibility of issuing cards which will be used to guarantee cash payments made by cheque.

The banks are still studying the possibility of issuing cards which will be used to guarantee cash payments made by cheque.

Mr James Parsons, secretary of the Committee for the London Clearing Bankers, said yesterday that the decision should be reached within a few months.

The new card is likely to have a magnetic strip and a security code, which would make it much more difficult for criminals to remove the card from the machine.

Mr Parsons said that the card would be used to guarantee cash payments made by cheque.

## Policeman accused of murder

From Our Correspondent Belfast

John Robinson, aged 28, an Ulster policeman, was remanded in custody yesterday when he appeared at a special court in Armagh charged with the murder of a leading member of the Irish National Liberation Army on December 12 last year.

Constable Robinson was charged with the murder of a leading member of the Irish National Liberation Army on December 12 last year.

Mr Grew was one of two men shot dead in a Catholic housing estate on the outskirts of Armagh after a car chase. The chase started when a car was stopped by a Royal Ulster Constabulary checkpoint after crossing the border from the Irish Republic.

No mention was made at yesterday's hearing of the man who was shot with him, Roderick Martin Carroll, aged 22. Soon after they were killed the INLA described them as leading members and they were given parliamentary funerals.

Mr Grew had served a seven-year prison sentence for the attempted murder of a policeman while Mr Carroll had been charged with the attempted murder of an Ulster Defence Regiment soldier but the case was dropped by the Crown when a key witness retracted his evidence.

Constable Robinson is a married man. For security reasons his address was given in court yesterday as RUC headquarters, Belfast. He will appear at a court in the city next Friday.

Four "loyalist" remand prisoners in C Wing at Crumlin Road prison in Belfast smashed furniture, fittings and windows in their combined dining room and recreation hall yesterday and set on fire a library in the same room. Damage was described as considerable.

Loyalist remand prisoners in the hall had threatened on Wednesday to protest against the continuing ban on visits by friends and relatives to the three men in Northern Ireland whose status as remand prisoners is held. The visits have been stopped because of an overtime ban by prison officers.

## Football club will aid arrested fans

From Arthur O'Sullivan, Birmingham

Birmingham City Football Club, which had 236 of its supporters arrested at Euston Station last Saturday on the opening day of the season before the match with West Ham United, said yesterday that it would offer them legal advice when all the facts were known.

Those arrested by what was said to be a large number of Metropolitan Police officers waiting at the station will appear at various courts this month, and next month, charged with public order offences.

The club appealed yesterday to all those who were arrested and everyone else who was on the train from Birmingham which arrived at Euston at 12.40 pm to write with their version of what happened.

Mr Keith Coombs, chairman of the club, said that they had received many telephone calls of complaint from parents of young



Angela Rippon, the television personality, leaving hospital in Plymouth yesterday with both wrists in plaster but determined to be back on a horse in six weeks' time. She broke both wrists when her horse fell during trials in Devon on Sunday.

## Football club will aid arrested fans

From Arthur O'Sullivan, Birmingham

Birmingham City Football Club, which had 236 of its supporters arrested at Euston Station last Saturday on the opening day of the season before the match with West Ham United, said yesterday that it would offer them legal advice when all the facts were known.

Those arrested by what was said to be a large number of Metropolitan Police officers waiting at the station will appear at various courts this month, and next month, charged with public order offences.

The club appealed yesterday to all those who were arrested and everyone else who was on the train from Birmingham which arrived at Euston at 12.40 pm to write with their version of what happened.

Mr Keith Coombs, chairman of the club, said that they had received many telephone calls of complaint from parents of young

people. Some had made allegations against the police.

"Don't let me say, I would not like their cases to go by default. I think it falls on the club to show interest and use whatever offices we can to help them present their case. After all, they are our supporters. A lot of young people will need representation."

Mr Coombs said that the club solicitor had been consulted. "When we have a clearer picture of what happened, Birmingham City will be willing to offer legal advice. We should not just stand by in case an injustice is done."

Scotland Yard said it was not known whether Birmingham City had sought an official version of the events that led to the arrests. Many Birmingham supporters had arrived at Euston and run into the station concourse and Euston Road, knocking down pedestrians.

It was not policy to disclose how many officers had been deployed.

## Coroner delays funeral of Aldermaston scientist

The funeral of a scientist who was employed at the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment has been postponed by the local coroner with an order for a post-mortem examination of the body.

On the afternoon before the coronation was due Mr Charles Hoile, the West Berkshire coroner, telephoned Mrs Helen Davey, widow of the scientist, Mr Norman Davey, to say that the funeral could not go ahead until he was satisfied about the cause of death.

A doctor signed a certificate after the death of Mr Davey, aged 61, in Newbury District Hospital on August 15, saying that he had died of natural causes, namely stomach cancer.

A spokesman for Mr Hoile, said yesterday: the post-mortem examination had been carried out and samples sent off for analysis.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said that Mr Davey, of Newbury, Berkshire, had worked as a scientist officer in radiochemical analysis, but could not say whether he had ever been contaminated by radioactive material. The coroner expected to make an announcement soon, he said.

In 1978 the Pockin inquiry was held after a leak of deadly radioactive plutonium dust, which led to the closure of part of the Aldermaston base.

Unions representing the families of more than 70 Aldermaston workers later instigated court action seeking compensation, claiming that there had been a cover-up and that many staff had been contaminated. Some have since died of cancer.

Mr Davey became ill last November and had two operations before his death.

## Microlight race to Paris threatened by weather

By Russell Foss

The start of today's London to Paris microlight air race from Biggin Hill airfield depends on which way a low pressure belt over the Irish Sea swings.

The 90 small aircraft will either take off powered by their own two-stroke engines or they will be towed by a tug and leave by road and ferry for France.

Pilots began to assemble their aircraft yesterday with one eye on the weather. There are only four British entries, two of them manufacturer-sponsored machines.

Some British pilots have withdrawn because of the cost of entering and taking part. Mr Robert Calvert, of Preston, a leading British microlight pilot, said he had decided not to take part when he discovered that taking part would cost him more than £1,000.

Most of the pilots are French and they are heavily sponsored by the makers of cars, batteries, beverage companies, and banks. Other entrants are from America, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. Several French pilots were however flying British-made aircraft.

The first leg of the race is planned from Biggin Hill to Lympne airfield, near Ashford, where the pilots don wet suits and lifejackets for the channel crossing to Cap Gris Nez, where they circle the lighthouse as a checkpoint before finishing the first day at Le Touquet, south of Boulogne.

Tomorrow the course is planned across country to a private airfield north of Paris where competitions will be held. On Sunday, the competitors cross the rooftops of the city to land in the Bois de Boulogne.

## Barbados brothers to stay in Britain

By Craig Seton

A mother who arrived in Britain yesterday to help the campaign to stop the deportation of her two sons stopped from an aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, to be told that the Home Office had just given them the right to settle in Britain.

Mr Geoffrey Ramsey, aged 23, and his brother David, were to be deported because neither of them nor their parents were born in Britain. As they waited at Heathrow for their mother, Mrs Penelope Ramsey, to arrive from her home in Barbados to help in their final appeal to the Home Office next week, a member of a television crew broke the good news.

Mrs Ramsey told The Times yesterday: "I was absolutely overwhelmed with such fabulous news. The threat had overshadowed everything."

Mr Geoffrey Ramsey said: "We are greatly relieved. We have lived with such uncertainty that we have not been able to plan our future, but now at last we can get on with our lives."

The news was given by Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, who said: "The Home Secretary and I have decided that it would be right to not outside the rules and grant the Ramsey brothers the right of settlement in this country."



Strong links: David (without tie) and Geoffrey Ramsey with their mother, Mrs Penelope Ramsey (left), and grandmother, Mrs Peggy Howard.

The brothers did not come within the rules governing "United Kingdom ancestry" but it was clear that "their links with this country have for several generations been exceptionally strong."

The news ended a campaign lasting almost three years by Mrs Peggy Howard, aged 73, the brothers' grandmother, from Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, other members of the family, and members of Parliament.

Mrs Howard had described her grandsons as "British through and through". She was born in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, and comes of a long line of tea planters and missionaries. Mrs Howard returned to Britain after the death of her husband in a Japanese prisoner of war camp and her daughter, Penelope, the brothers' mother, went to Barbados and married Mr Ronald Ramsey, a sugar planter born on the island.

The brothers were born in

Barbados and came to live in England in 1976. Mr Geoffrey Ramsey works for a timber merchant in London, and his brother is a supermarket assistant manager.

Mrs Ramsey - who was to have taken part in presenting a petition to the Prime Minister in Downing Street next week, said she and her husband had planned to retire to Britain. "If we did not think we had a good case, we would not have gone this far."

## TV-am to replace Roland Rat with 'Popeye' cartoons

From David Hewson, Glasgow

The commercial breakfast television station TV-am is to drop the popular puppet character Roland Rat at the end of the summer school holidays and replace him with Popeye cartoons.

Roland Rat, whose performances are thought to have played a large part in TV-am's recently improved ratings, is to feature only in extended shows during subsequent holidays.

Mr Greg Dyke, the editor-in-chief of TV-am, yesterday agreed that the station could lose some of its audience when the school holidays ended but denied suggestions that the company was breaking the terms of its franchise with its new, popular broadcasting style.

A leading article in The Times was singled out for criticism by Mr Dyke, who said that although he had not read TV-am's franchise application before joining the station, the company was doing nothing that was not in keeping with its submission to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

I was the subject of a third leader in The Times accusing me of being too populist", he told a session on breakfast television at the Edinburgh International Television Festival.

"I find it difficult coming from The Times, a paper kept alive by the Sun and the News of the World. I don't think they have

watched the programme because if you did you would see it was still a mix of fun, kids' stuff, and serious news."

The original format, featuring the company's "famous five" presenters was "a bloody awful programme", Mr Dyke said. When he was brought into the station four months ago it was only five weeks from bankruptcy with ratings as low as 200,000.

"You had stories about American skateboarding ducks. If you're going to do skateboarding ducks, let's do British ones", he said.

He had responded by setting up an outside broadcast unit and buying in good cartoons in the belief, based on research in Australia, that the coming summer holidays would provide a good children's audience. Now the station was running neck and neck with the BBC's Breakfast Time.

A reshaping of the station's format is being planned, with additional features on pet news and home computers, a new consumer unit, and a political and economic desk.

Mr Dyke rejected suggestions that TV-am ought to be carrying lengthier news items. "There were some people who believed that Weekend World in the mornings would work. I think they were rather misguided if they ever believed that."

## Warning on timber houses

Construction of timber-frame houses should be limited and a government inquiry set up to investigate possible faults in the new building method, according to a report published yesterday by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities. It says that more than one in five new homes in Britain are built by the timber-frame method and the figure is expected to double in 18 months.

Yet there were "serious doubts" about how long timber-frame buildings would last. A householder simply putting up a picture could puncture the timber frame's vapour barrier and put the house at risk, the report says.

The association, which represents local authorities in London, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Tyne and Wear, West and South Yorkshire, and the West Midlands, says that although not all the defects reported by its members are serious, "it is known that extensive remedial works will be necessary in some cases."

Surveys of member authorities have shown that housing defects are most common in non-traditional, industrialized, and system-built homes. Timber-frame, the latest building "system", should therefore be regarded with caution, the report says.

Timber-frame housing is quicker to build and relies less on skilled labour, but most of the advantages appear to benefit the builder or developer and not the consumer, the report says.

It calls for: Housebuilders to limit the number of timber-frame dwellings to 25 per cent of those constructed.

A continuing Government-sponsored evaluation of timber-frame building methods.

Longer guarantees for home owners.

Advertising which states when a timber-frame has been used.

Improvements in construction site supervision and tighter building regulations.

But the marketing men at British Rail headquarters were so involved in simplifying the fare structure that they thought it would be an anomaly to withdraw the ticket in just one region so they abolished it altogether. Now it seems they are regretting it.

## Government asks victims of Aids not to give blood

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Department of Health and Social Security is appealing to people who believe they are suffering from, or may be at risk from, the mysterious disease known as Aids not to give blood to the transfusion service.

The request is made in a leaflet for distribution to blood donation centres. It comes after concern about incidents in the United States in which contaminated blood products have been attributed to donors suffering from Aids (Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome).

Those most at risk from Aids are homosexual men with more than one partner, drug addicts who inject themselves, and sexual contacts of people suffering from the disease.

"Nevertheless I can appreciate the concern that this suggestion may cause. We must continue to minimize any possible risk of transmission of the disease by blood donation, but it is not possible to test a person's blood for the presence of Aids."

"The best measure which can be taken is to ask people who think they have Aids, or may be at risk from it, to refrain from giving blood."

## Council burns 2,400 pirate tapes

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Pirated video tapes valued at more than £50,000 were burnt yesterday at Merseyside County Council's incinerator at Bidston. The 2,400 tapes had been seized in raids on video libraries.

Among the tapes were near perfect copies of E.T. and Gandhi, neither of which are legally available on video. There were also hundreds of other pirated films and many video "nasties".

Freddie over the incineration was the chairman of Merseyside's Public Protection Committee, Mr John Gallagher, who is calling for a licensing system for video libraries.

Mr Gallagher added that many tapes were being re-recorded to make them into video "nasties".

Warwickshire County Council trading standards officers have seized 1,200 tapes, believed to be pirated, from four houses on the Sydenham Estate, Leamington Spa.

## New car by courtesy of the police

A Norfolk family whose new mini-metro car was wrecked when the police commandeered it for a road block will today be given the keys to a new car paid for by the police.

The family were still sitting in their three-month-old car when one being chased at high speed by the police ran into the roadblock at Worsley, Norfolk, last month.

Mr Gordon Phillips, a teacher, of Fincham, Norfolk, his wife Josephine, and children, Joshua and Holly, escaped from the wreckage unhurt, but their car was a write off.

Mr John Hall the Norfolk assistant chief constable who will hand over the keys to the new car, said yesterday: "An inquiry is still going on into the incident to see if there are any lessons to be learnt."

"We were determined from the outset that Mr Phillips would not lose in any way. We hired a car for him until we could find an identical new one."



## Mexico has pulled out of its economic nosedive, President says

From Christopher Thomas, Mexico City

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico said yesterday that the Mexican economy was "no longer in a nosedive" just a year after collapse of the currency threatened to lead Central America into a series of catastrophic defaults.

"But the crisis is still with us," he told Congress in his first State of the Nation address, nine months after taking office. Companies still had difficulties, inflation persisted, serving the nation's debt was a burden, and there was insufficient foreign exchange for imports.

The two-and-a-half-hour speech was favoured at the beginning and end with the traditional but largely meaningless revolutionary rhetoric that permeates Mexican politics. In essence, though, it was addressed to foreign ears - the bankers and governments who were shaken last year by the suspension of payments on \$80,000m (\$53,000m) of foreign debt.

In one memorable weekend in August one of the largest financial aid packages in history was put together by the United States and other governments. Since then stringent austerity measures have been introduced - and mostly accepted without the widespread criticism that at one point looked inevitable - in return for the help of the International Monetary Fund.

Inflation has fallen below three figures (the official July figure was just under 5 per cent), unemployment has stopped surging forward

at the rate it has for most of the last 12 months and there was a \$6,500m trade surplus in the first half of the year.

But President de la Madrid gave a warning. "The international prospects are not encouraging, the challenge is enormous and analogous to times of war. The destiny of the nation is at stake."

Despite the draconian economic measures affecting almost every Mexican, he announced salary increases of 3,000 pesos (\$15) a month for employees of the Government's executive, legislative and judicial branches and for the armed forces.

Clearly, he is anxious to avert discontent on his own doorstep. The President also touched on that most traditional of Mexican institutions - corruption - and

## Breakthrough claimed in El Salvador talks

Bogotá (Retran) - Mr Richard Stone, the US special envoy, said talks with El Salvador's leftist guerrillas had "broken the ice" in the search for peace in Central America.

Mr Stone was speaking after nearly three hours of talks on Wednesday night with President Belisario Betancur, of Colombia, who had earlier met a representative of the guerrillas.

He arrived in Bogotá after briefing President Alvaro Magaña

outlined his campaign of eradication. It is called a Programme of Moral Renovation.

"It is immoral to mix state finances with one's own," he intoned. "Public service cannot be combined with private business and even less so when that business reaps profit from one's public service." He also confirmed steps taken against police corruption.

His address was surprisingly muted on Central America. He focused on the peace efforts of the Contadora nations - Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia - and virtually left the US entirely out of the picture. Indeed, far from indulging in the popular tradition of attacking the Americans, he spoke of "the cordial and respectful nature of our relations."

of El Salvador on a meeting he held in Costa Rica on Tuesday with four representatives of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), the umbrella organization for five guerrilla groups trying to overthrow the El Salvador Government.

Mr Stone was speaking after nearly three hours of talks on Wednesday night with President Belisario Betancur, of Colombia, who had earlier met a representative of the guerrillas.

He arrived in Bogotá after briefing President Alvaro Magaña

## Winning the fight against disease and destitution Things are getting better in Calcutta . . . slowly

From Michael Hamlyn, Calcutta

A man in the piercingly white robes with the bands of blue, made internationally famous by Mother Theresa, agreed. Yes, the conditions of the poor in Calcutta are getting better.

Sister Margaret Mary, who has been with the Missionaries of Charity since 1958, when Mother Theresa founded the order, smiled. "You don't get people dying and rotting in the street," she said. "You don't get young children simply thrown on to the rubbish tips."

But Calcutta is still the city of pavement dwellers. It is still a city of dense slums and hunger. The real effluence of pavement dwellers came with the inflow of two million refugees from East Bengal when it became East Pakistan in 1947.

Their numbers have been swollen from time to time as drought or flood or other natural calamities which seem endemic to Bengal have driven people from the land.

The authorities believe that maybe as many as 100,000 people live out of doors all the year round, moving to railway station platforms or bus shelters when the brief but energetic monsoon leaves the roads awash with mud and water.

People have been born and raised on the pavements, have lived their whole lives and died there. There have been marriages in which the proud father's dowry to his daughter was the best piece of pavement on the block to share with her husband.

Schools for the children of such unions are now conducted on the pavements, run by charitable



Road block: The authorities in Calcutta see no hope of ending the city's traffic chaos.

organizations such as the Little Flower Church, or by former pavement dwellers who have managed to lift themselves from their poverty.

The authorities also agree with Sister Margaret Mary that things in Calcutta are getting better, however. Mr S. C. Basu, who speaks for the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA),

in a cluttered office not far from the Lower Circular Road from the Missionaries of Charity, pointed out that in the slums, Calcutta could regularly expect an average of 1,000 deaths a year from cholera. In the past few years they have had none.

The problems of the city were allowed to foster after independence. When finally conditions got to be so intolerable that armed revolution was visibly brewing in the streets, the responsibility for action was taken away from the city council and given to the Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA).

The CMDA speaks proudly of its achievements in bringing a better water supply to the slum dwellers. The last big water works were built by the British 120 years ago. The last main sewer was built in 1896. Now the water supply has increased from

22 gallons per head per day to 40 gallons.

There is a tap for every 25 slum houses. The CMDA has provided sanitary latrines. It has covered drains, provided concrete roads to replace the muddy tracks between the shacks. Street lighting is installed.

The authority admits to one failure, traffic. There have been a number of massive projects to speed Calcutta's citizens around the city. "At present our roads are about 100 per cent overcrowded," says Mr Basu. "In the 1990s when all of these projects are completed and working, we have

worked out that the roads will still be 100 per cent overcrowded."

One factor is making Calcutta's problems more manageable. The city's population is growing at the rate of only 0.4 per cent per year, compared with 7 per cent a year for Bombay and Delhi.

Calcutta has ceased to be quite the moped it was, as the only source of industrial employment in the eastern belt, while in the countryside the land which supported only one crop of grain a year now is more productive.

## Minister goes to aid of flood-hit Basque region

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A central Government team headed by Señor Jose Barrio nuevo, the Interior Minister, arrives today in the Basque country to work out details of huge financial assistance to one of Spain's main industrial regions, now officially a catastrophe area.

His mission is important not only in laying a basis for industrial reconstruction but for future relations between Madrid and the Basque autonomous regional government.

These had been deteriorating until last weekend's torrential rains and flooding, with an official death toll of more than 40, brought a rescue operation by the central Government.

The Cabinet, devoting its entire session on Wednesday to the problems left by the floods in northern Spain, accepted a provisional figure of the damage to industry, infrastructure and agriculture, but excluding private homes, of more than 550 billion pesetas (£2.4 billion), one ninth of

Spain's entire national budget this year.

The Cabinet ordered Señor Barrio nuevo to open talks with Señor Carlos Garañecochea, the Basque Chief Minister, and the other regional authorities.

Many Basque industrialists foresee a two-month hiatus before they can get back into production and some 25,000 workers in a region already suffering heavy unemployment face up to three months only on unemployment pay.

This has been allowed under an emergency provision for temporary redundancies, but the future of these workers is highly uncertain.

Local economists are questioning whether the talks will mean an attempt to reconstruct, on central Government funds, local industries - or a grudge because of the depression and ETA terrorism or finally force the restructuring of the Basque region's old heavy industries.

The Basque Nationalist Party in power is closely linked to the small and medium-sized companies who have been worst hit by the flooding.

Broadcasting on state television, the Basque Chief Minister admitted the region's dependence on the central Government coming to its rescue, but spoke of the risks of favouritism in distributing financial aid.

The Interior Minister, after emphasizing that four Civil Guards had died in rescue operations, said he hoped the extent of future aid would clear up suspicions between the Basque people and the Spanish state.

Elections to the Basque Parliament are due next spring, with the Socialists strong challengers.



Señor Barrio nuevo: Mission to build trust.

## Police take fizz out of beer extortion plot

The Hague (AP) - A doctor alleged to have sought to finance a coup in Surinam has been arrested in a plot to extort \$20m (£13.5m) from Heineken brewers by threatening to adulterate its beer, police confirmed yesterday.

Dr Hendrikus Doornik, aged 41, was taken into custody on Monday near a telephone booth from which he was said to have made the last of 16 threatening telephone calls to the brewers' headquarters in the town of Zoetermeer near by.

After his arrest, Dr Doornik, a Surinamese-born Dutch citizen, allegedly said he opposed the Surinam regime of Colonel Desay Bouterse, and wanted money to mount a counter-coup against him.

Judicial authorities say they are convinced that no Heineken beer adulterated during the plot is in circulation, and no injuries were reported as a result of the scheme.

The plot began on August 4, when Heineken, the nation's largest brewer, received the "extortion demand" by letter, accompanied by a can containing into which had been injected a small amount of a drug used to reduce heart rates.

## Manila police deny they shot protester

Manila (AP) - Police here yesterday denied responsibility for the death of a student in a three-hour clash on Wednesday in which about 40 people were injured shortly after the funeral of Benigno Aquino, the assassinated opposition leader.

The student was shot dead as soldiers and policemen battled with students protesting over the murder of Mr Aquino on August 21.

A police spokesman said that scores of people, including at least three policemen, were injured by stray bullets or missiles which he said were fired or thrown.

Mr Salvador Laurel, another opposition leader, said yesterday that President Marcos should step down and give way to a caretaker government to head off a violent revolution in the Philippines.

Mr Laurel, president of the United National Democratic Organization, said that such a caretaker government, composed of respected citizens, should investigate the assassination.

It should also implement a policy of national reconciliation by giving an amnesty to political detainees, writing a new constitution and calling a general election.

## Guerrillas kill Russians

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Nine Soviet military advisers have been killed in Cambodia by anti-Vietnamese guerrillas, according to a well-informed Western diplomat here. The diplomat, who is regarded as an authority on the military situation in Cambodia, refused to be named but said he had learnt of the incident from a "very trustworthy" source.

He said the incident occurred three weeks ago at an army training centre near Kompong Cham, 45 miles east of Phnom Penh. Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked the Russians as they were instructing Vietnamese soldiers in the use of multiple

rocket launchers. At least 10 Vietnamese soldiers had also been killed.

The incident has not been confirmed by other sources although an official of the Khmer People's National Liberation front (KPNLF) said they had learnt that Vietnamese soldiers had been ambushed near Kompong Cham in early August.

Last year Khmer Rouge guerrillas killed Mr Nhem Heng, Deputy Agriculture Minister in the Phnom Penh Government, near the huge rubber plantation outside Kompong Cham.

About 500 Russian work in Cambodia on aid projects.

# Popular in schools.

# And the leading computer that runs primary school software at home.

The Government's 'Micros in Primaries' scheme is introducing more and more microcomputers to Britain's 27,000 primary schools.

All of these schools are offered subsidised computer packages based on three selected computers - the BBC Model B, Research Machine's 480Z and the Sinclair ZX Spectrum.

The trouble is, that even though the computers are subsidised, there are likely to be more children than computers - which means that each child gets only limited time to use the computer.

The solution, of course, is to buy one of the selected computers and carry on the good work at home. By far the cheapest of these computers is the Sinclair ZX Spectrum.

But to get the best value from this approach, you need to continue with exactly the same lessons your child has been learning at school.

These lessons are built into a set of computer programs commissioned by the Department of Education and Science and developed by the Microelectronics Educational Programme (MEP). The programs are the same for all three selected computers

### Available direct from Sinclair to use on a ZX Spectrum.

MEP cassettes for the ZX Spectrum are sold in four software packs, each comprising two cassettes, and comprehensive teacher's notes on all the programs they contain. Every pack contains 7 or 9 MEP programs suitable for children from 5 to 15 years old.

Subjects include mathematics, biology, reading, language development and problem solving.

and have been supplied to schools - and only to schools. Until recently.

At Sinclair, we believe you should be able to use the official software at home. So we've arranged with the MEP for all eight cassettes to be available to you, directly from us.

With them, your children can run exactly the same programs they're running in school, at home.

They can easily catch up on work, or concentrate on weak points. And of course, they can gain invaluable experience on one of the easiest-to-use computers you can buy.

And one you can buy economically! The ZX Spectrum your child uses in school costs just £129.95 in the shops. So now, you can buy MEP software for use at home - direct from Sinclair. And the Sinclair computer that runs it - for less than a third of the price of the other school computers!

Incidentally, a Spectrum is a lot more than just an educational computer. It also plays great games. But we won't tell the kids if you don't!

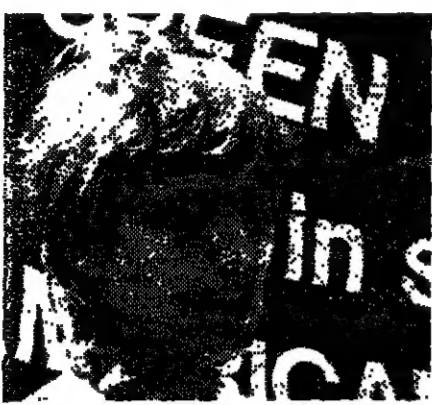
Sinclair MEP software packs are available for £24.95 inc. VAT. Write to the address below for full details.

# sinclair

Sinclair Research Ltd, Education Division, Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PS.

## SPECTRUM

## Playing host to Pershing



Petra Kelly, the charismatic Green

**West Germany faces fierce anti-missile protests this autumn.**

**Michael Binyon profiles Bitburg, already the scene of demonstrations (top)**

**and thought to be a possible home for the super-fast rockets the Soviets, and others, fear**

Tucked away in the hills near the Luxembourg border, Bitburg is one of those small, charming towns that typify rural Germany: prosperous, piously Catholic, staunchly conservative and of course renowned for its pilsener beer. But this quiet community, like half a dozen others in West Germany, is experiencing a hot autumn of unwelcome protests, civil disobedience and rallies by demonstrators from all parts of the Rhineland. For Bitburg is one of the possible sites where American cruise missiles will be deployed. And as the December deadline for agreement at the Geneva arms talks looms nearer, Bitburg is looking anxiously at what deployment would mean for its people, their security and their close friendship with the Americans in their midst.

Since 1952 Bitburg has been host to the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing of the United States Air Force. Some 12,000 Servicemen and their families are stationed there, doubling the population. Over the past 30 years 16,000 American children have been born in Bitburg and hundreds of servicemen have taken local brides. Inter-communal relations have been happier than in almost any other American base town in Germany. The visitors earn praise for their participation in the festivals, sports clubs and life of this small community. Their German hosts - who depend on the base and the two military airfields for their livelihood - have tried to make the Servicemen welcome. Herr Theo Hallet, the respected and outgoing mayor, makes a point of attending American func-

tions, greeting new Servicemen, settling speedily the few problems that arise between the two communities.

But even Herr Hallet, a Christian Democrat who supports the Nato twin-track decision, is uneasy at the prospect of Bitburg becoming a missile launching pad. Earlier this year he wrote to the Minister of Defence in Bonn to say his town had enough military installations already. He was told that no decision had been reached.

And indeed no one knows for sure when and whether the missiles are coming. No public announcement has been made in Bonn about what is to be deployed or where - unlike the other four Nato countries, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland, which have identified their sites. All the West Germans know is that the 108 Pershing 2 missiles, the lightning-fast rockets most feared by the Soviets, will be stationed in their country, probably in the same silos where the Pershing 1 missiles are now, and that these weapons will be the first to arrive. The cruise missiles, 96 out of the 464 envisaged in the Nato decision, will come later and special new bunkers will be built for them.

In the United States Congress one site for the cruise missiles was recently named: Wiesbaden, in the Hunsrück mountains. This would therefore seem to rule out Bitburg, unless the cruises are to be deployed in several different sites. However, this has not prevented the holding of anti-nuclear demonstrations in this little town. A protest, organized mainly by outsiders, was held yesterday and a blockade is due to

begin today of the American barracks. The citizens of Bitburg have been less willing to take to the streets themselves.

But elsewhere in Germany there is strong opposition to the missiles. In Trier, an ancient and larger city 25 miles away, six separate peace groups are trying to rally local people against the deployment decision. At Easter they held a number of marches that converged on Bitburg attended by about 2,000 people; in the next few weeks marches will be held all over Germany, and the Bitburg barracks like those elsewhere, will be the focus of anti-nuclear rallies.

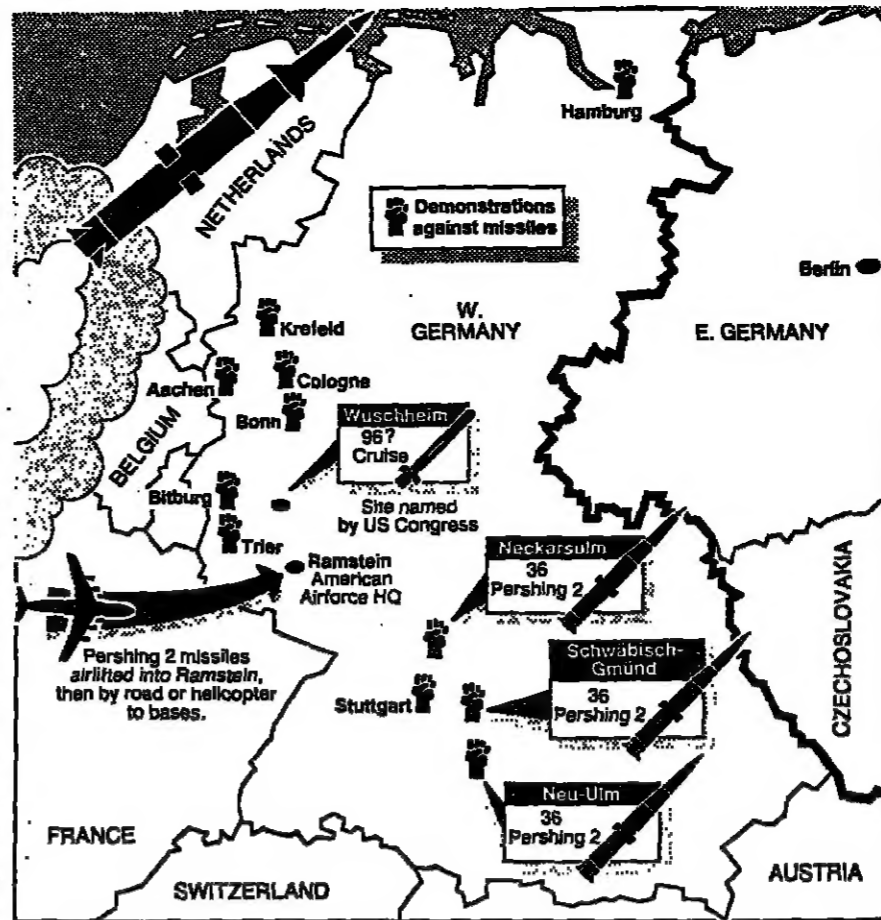
West Germany's peace movement is strong - probably stronger than that in any other Nato country. It has the backing of important sectors of the community - the trade unions, the churches, especially the radicalized Evangelical Church, and left-wing politicians, including the activist Green Party.

Most importantly, the main political opposition to the Government, the Social Democrats, are rapidly moving away from their original support for deployment (for which Herr Helmut Schmidt, as SPD Chancellor, lobbied hard before 1979) and many members have given open backing to the peace movement.

The movement's campaign will come to a climax next month. During an "action week" from October 15 until 22 there will be demonstrations throughout the country, with huge rallies in Bonn, Hamburg and Stuttgart, the European Command headquarters of the American forces in Western Europe.

The movement's leaders, including the charismatic Petra Kelly, of the Green Party, insist it will stick to non-violent methods. But the authorities are doubtful. Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, has already given warnings that professional agitators, many of them from the radical squatters in West Berlin, will infiltrate the demonstrations to stir up violence on the streets. Alarmed by the riots in Krefeld in June when demonstrators threw stones at the car of George Bush, the American Vice-President, Zimmermann has introduced a Bill to outlaw violent demonstrations.

What worries the Government especially is the prospect of violence being used against the Americans. Some 300,000 are stationed in Germany, and terrorist groups on both the far left and the far right could use the



demonstrations as a cover for renewed attacks.

But even direct action by protesters could turn ugly. In West Germany, as in Britain, the Americans will leave the protection of their bases in the first instance to local police - who will be out in strength. American soldiers will be confined to the inside of the base perimeters to deal with intruders, and have instructions to use only minimum force. But troops guarding missiles and their launchers will be sharper and tougher in their reactions. Their orders are to shoot anyone who tries to get inside the closely guarded, electronically protected igloos where the warheads will be stored.

Since his resounding election victory in March, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made it clear that he will go ahead with deployment if necessary, no matter how many people take to the streets. His resolution, which he restated in Moscow to leave the Soviets under no illusions, has taken some of the steam out of the peace movement.

But for the opponents of deployment, West Germany is still worth fighting for. The Federal Republic is the key to the whole Nato strategy. If there is a postponement or any alteration in the timetable, or if Bonn balks at taking the Pershings, deployment of the cruises elsewhere, especially in Holland and Belgium, would be virtually impossible this year. The prospect of mass demonstrations could have a serious effect on the Government with related political difficulties - such as the controversy over the new proposals on demonstrations - and upset the sensitive relationship with East Germany. The pressure is now on Dr Kohl to persuade the Americans to settle for a compromise.

Since their return from Moscow, the Chancellor and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, have publicly hinted that they would support a formula similar to that worked out by Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvititsinsky, the American and Soviet negotiators, during their famous walk in the woods last year. This envisages the deployment by the west of only 75 missiles, waiving the Pershings, with a Soviet reduction of its SS 20s to the same level.

But open backing at this stage for this compromise is seen by many in Washington as a fatal undermining of the Western negotiating position, for it presupposes a scrapping of the Pershings, the weapon that is thought to

concentrate Soviet military minds on the dangers to them of their present arms build-up. The Americans received the German hints in stony silence, and Bonn has quickly retracted all talk of such a compromise. For America and Germany know that a failure to deploy the Pershings would mean that no weapons arrive in Germany this year as the cruises will not be in position until 1986. And the resolution of the other Nato partners could be damaged.

Dr Kohl has insisted he will do what is required of him by the Alliance, and has reacted angrily to suggestions that his Government is looking for a way out. Equally, he does not want to play the role of mediator between East and West, for he knows that such an attempt would arouse damaging suspicions in Washington.

Until recently one issue that had not arisen in Germany was the control of the missiles. Bonn has never asked for and does not seek a "second key". The country has long ago renounced nuclear weapons of its own, and believes that dual control would be tantamount to going back on this tenet, which would instantly worsen Bonn's relations with the Eastern block. However, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the maverick Bavarian leader, did make just such a call during the lazy summer months. It was firmly rejected by Dr Kohl, who said there was adequate consultation in the Nato nuclear planning group.

Germans have grown used to the armies of their allies on their territory. The United States military presence in the country commands overwhelming political support, and only the extreme left and extreme right want to throw out the former occupation forces. But within Germany, and especially among the Social Democrats and those on the political left, there is a growing feeling that for too long the allies, in particular the Americans, have had too much say in what should constitute the defence of West Germany.

The citizens of Bitburg still like and trust the Americans. They do not agonize over Pentagon policies, or see in the officers who live among them the embodiment of militarism, as radicals in the big cities do. But even in Bitburg, and in the other little towns wondering if they have been chosen to take the new missiles, there is a shaking of heads. A feeling that Germany could do without such weapons. It is a feeling the negotiators in Geneva cannot altogether leave out of their calculations.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Fringe a bit thin at Auld Reekie

Edinburgh There is a widespread legend that the Edinburgh Fringe is a hot nursery of talent, that every year new geniuses are discovered, wet behind the ears, and are then rushed down to London, heads hanging out of the train window, so that their ears can dry in time as they transfer their triumph to the London stage. The list is endless, people say. Beyond the Fringe, Tom Stoppard, Rowan Atkinson...

As far as I can make out, the list stops right there. In the last 20 years I can't think of anyone else who has shot to immediate stardom, or, at the very least, colour magazine status. The very first fringe company I was part of, the 1963 Oxford group, contained a couple of future Monty Python members and directors like Michael Rudman and Braham Murray, but it took them years and years to inch upwards to fame and fortune. Our revue, in fact, was transferred to the London West End for a disastrous two weeks which may well have set our careers back a while, or at least warned us not to expect too much too soon. One actor, whom I remember as a very funny man, was so sobered that he is today head of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

If anything, the opposite is true. There is a sort of excited buzz at the Fringe, which makes a lot of quite good things seem very good indeed. For three weeks, Edinburgh becomes a mini-version of New York, with those, that legendary excitement in the air that Essex convinces people great things are happening. In the last six years, I have seen only a few fringe shows which were so good that I thought they could survive the transition to London.

A one-man show by Chris Langham. A begin mine show by Bob Berkley. A two-hander small called *Wet Ham v Herbs*. I saw all three in 1979 to London and they were all very good. One of the fringe shows which were so good that I thought they could survive the transition to London.

This year there are apparently more revues than ever, more cabaret and comedy and fewer Brecht and gay theatre companies, which seems to back up the theory about people gagging with their hands behind their ears. The general standard seems pretty high, with nothing particularly outstanding. I very much enjoyed the Ormeau Broadcasting Company's evening of totally improvised comedy, though to an actor with workshop training, I guess it would appear less than astounding.

There were lots of good things in a show called *Wow*. The National Theatre of Brent is excellent. Nola Rae is a very observant and beguiling mime, with a version of Hamlet performed entirely with her hands. I saw the best of this year's unusual Shakespeare award.

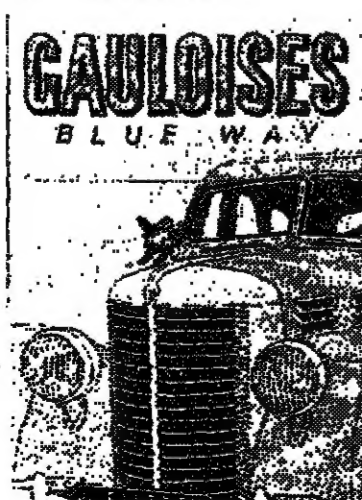
But was it all just the Edinburgh air? I don't quite think so. As by contrast I was very disappointed by the show which is said to be the hottest ticket in town, *Stand Up Comedy*. This is the label for three of our so-called New Wave comedians, Ben Elton, Andy de la Tour, and Rik Mayall. Mayall could be a bit of a genius, I think, but the other two rely on the cliché of the police and drugs, in a style devoid of timing or light and shade which would never have seemed old fashioned in 1930, and makes 985 Alexei Sayle look very good indeed.

Norman Tebbit is in the New Wave what mothers-in-law are to Les Dawson; only the jokes aren't nearly so good. I have to record faithfully that a lot of the audience felt about rather university union audiences, rather about when the name of the union librarian is mentioned, or as rock audiences clap, 000 themselves when they recognize the start of a play number.

What startles me most is that the one showed I was really bowled over by in the comed field was not New Wave or revue or anything like that. It was the Brass Band, five hugely gifted musicians from California who play immaculate versions of Tchaikovsky, Brahms and other sacred stuff, with a downing around as relentlessly as a Walpole Disney cartoon. I usually find it easier to resist manic American comedy styles, but the knockabout wit, surreal humour and wonderful musicianship of these five players, especially the two trumpeters, who have struck up a partnership like two Harpo Marx - battered down my defences and left me helpless.

The question still remains, though: Would enjoy them as much in London? The luck thing is that, up here in Edinburgh, it seems totally remote question. And now, if you excuse me, I have another five shows to go before sundown.

## Tradition up in smoke



The traditional blue Gauloises soft pack might represent the height of Gallic chic in Britain, but not in France. The French hate the idea of being written off by the rest of the world as a lot of baguette carrying, beret wearing driving around in pre-war Citroens. In fact they feel much happier with shiny, up to the minute mid-Atlantic techno-flash, cars like lunar modules, improbably futuristic airports and bright pink skyscrapers.

All of which goes a long way to explain why Seita, the state owned French tobacco monopoly, found itself in the gloomy position of watching its own sales dropping in the face of booming imports of sharper

American brands like Marlboro, which the French saw as more sophisticated.

So Seita decided to start selling a revamped pack, side by side with the old-style Gauloises. But rather than let a French designer loose on a pack that's almost as much part of the French style as the tricolour, they asked London-based Michael Peters to have a go. He had kept the blue, and the winged helmet trademark, but otherwise everything barring the contents, has changed.

In fact there are two different packs - one with a steam train on it, and this, slightly surreal version can, not please note, a Citroen. France's law stops cigarette ads showing anything but the pack itself. Having two alternatives helps ring the changes.

In France they have already become the smart cigarette to smoke, Seita, which thinks the packs are helping it sell more cigarettes, is happy, and there is talk about launching the new look here. Health campaigners, on the other hand will, not be quite so delighted.

"It is good design that makes people buy products, and which gives products a good name", Mrs Thatcher says. "It's essential for the future of our industry." But despite the importance which the Prime Minister and a growing number of industrialists attach to design, it is still seen as a cottage industry, the vast majority of whose practitioners are one-man bands working from kitchen tables.

Of the 200 product design firms registered with the Design Council, for example, fewer than ten employ more than six designers. And of the 350 graphic design businesses on the Design Council's records, fewer than 15 employ more than 45 people.

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: DESIGN



The memorial that moves

Apart from a motley collection of regimental memorials, some modest cairns and crosses, and the small Falklands Government plaque, there is no single national monument to those who died in the Falklands War last year. It is a lack that has inspired a London-based group of designers, architects and engineers, called Transfer, to come up with a design for a major landmark that would be strong enough to serve as a permanent memorial, but which would be light and portable enough to be flown out to the South Atlantic, and helicoptered into position. They came up with a 40 metre high

## Checking-out

The next profession to be joining the endangered species list looks like being airport check-in staff.

At least if data equipment manufacturer NCR gets its way. According to a report in *Design Magazine*, NCR, with a highly successful computer operated bank till already under its belt, is now turning its attention to airports.

Research into how people used the bank machines told NCR that while automation might initially intimidate customers, once they had actually mastered the technique they often preferred queuing to use a machine than walking straight up to a human.

So NCR commissioned design consultants Douglas Kelley Associates to design a machine that could tackle the far more complex task of checking-in arriving passengers, selling tickets, accepting baggage and making reservations. The result is something called the Skylink, which is now making a sales trip around the airline executive offices of the world.

Feed it a credit card, and it will sell you a ticket; put in a magnet coded ticket, and it hands out boarding passes. At the design stage Kelley tried two alternative arrangements for the console: tall and thin like a space invader machine, and short and fat, which turned out to present fewer problems.

Even more important was the need to design the machine so that it could mollify and soothe confused and jolted passengers. The first thing the machine's screen asks you is what language you want to use. Then, to reassure you that you are not going to lose your credit card for ever just at

## Show trial

In November, the Barbican will be housing the biggest ever exhibition of the work of Britain's design schools.

The whole of the centre's art gallery will be occupied by work from more than 600 students and ex-graduates. The point is to show the breadth and the quality of what they can do.

But this is not simply a celebration. According to Professor Bruce Archer of the Royal College of Art, the whole of the art and design school system is on trial at the moment. "The Department of Trade and the Department of Education have both given us substantial sums to put this on, and I've no doubt that the reason is to give them a chance to examine our claims to be doing a good job."

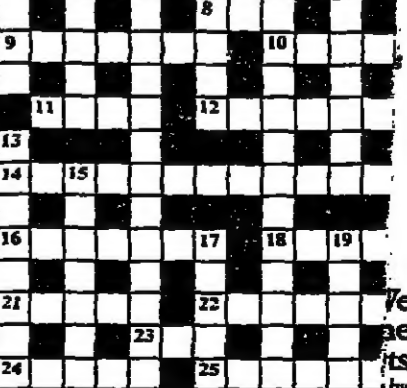
Professor Archer thinks that after the golden age of the 1950s and 1960s the art schools, and their design courses in particular, lost their way. To find out what went wrong, and what can be done about it, he is organizing a series of conferences that will run with the exhibitions. They will be run like public inquiries, with inspectors - who include Sir Monty Finniston, the former British Steel chairman, and radio presenter Brian Redhead and opposing counsel who will be cross-examining witnesses.

But what it all comes down to is examining firstly just how good our designers are, secondly, how useful are they to us, and thirdly if they are so useful, why aren't they used more effectively?

Deyan Sudjic

## CONCISE CROSSWORD

(No 139)



**ACROSS**  
1 Engaged woman (7)  
5 Grass cutter (5)  
8 New (3)  
9 Grazed (7)  
10 Nostrils (8)  
11 Mountain game (4)  
12 Of the mind (7)  
14 Demure (4,3,6)  
18 Rar (4)  
21 Infinitive (5)  
22 Trembles (7)  
23 Draft (3)  
24 Wall painting (5)  
25 Stiff fabric (7)

**DOWN**  
2 Bustle (4)  
3 Friend (5)  
4 Of provincial (4)  
6 Conclusion (3,2,4)  
7 Venetian (5)  
8 Therapeutic (6)  
13 Statement of principle (8)  
15 To such a degree (4)  
17 Zest (5)  
19 Unsolved (5)  
20 Largest count (4)

**SOLUTION TO No 138**  
ACROSS: 1 Canter 5 Modify 8 Era 9 Favort 17 Pheasant 20 Gulp 23 Orator 24 Nor 25 Brody 26 Wesley  
DOWN: 2 Atria 3 Traffic 4 Realise 5 Dread 7 Feigner 14 Palaver 15 C 16 Vagrant 18 Beryl 19 Irony 21 Loose  
Prize-winning Concise Crossword tournament.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The hidden dangers of heartburn

Most people accept an occasional bout of heartburn - that sharp, burning sensation felt just above the stomach - as a small price to pay for rich food and overindulgence. But anyone who suffers it frequently (three or four times a week) should go and see their GP because, although it may seem a trivial complaint, there may be a more serious reason for the heartburn.

This advice follows a study of 126 patients in the Belfast area who had regular bouts of heartburn. Heartburn is often thought to be caused by "reflux oesophagitis", a condition in which stomach juices are propelled upwards into the channel leading from the mouth to the stomach. Because the juices are acidic they "graze" the delicate lining skin.

But examinations of the Belfast patients suggest that heartburn is a far from simple symptom. Of the 126 examined only 21 had no abnormalities. Forty-five per cent of the other 105 patients suffered from reflux oesophagitis, and the others had a range of more serious complaints from active ulcers and hernias to inflammation of the lower part of the digestive tract.

A jet lag pill?

Taking a pill to counteract the effects of jet lag is the dream of every international traveller. And at the University of Surrey some fascinating research into the natural hormone melatonin suggests it might be possible within the decade. Melatonin, secreted by the pineal gland in the brain during night time, is known to regulate daily behaviour in animals.

In humans the effects of the hormone are not well defined although it is known to help people sleep. Jet lag results from lack of sleep and a disturbed 24-hour rhythm. In theory, any agent which could speed up the re-synchronization of the human clock should minimize the symptoms.

Dr Josephine Arendt of the Department of Biochemistry at Surrey has been working on the possibility of using melatonin as this agent, though she stresses that the research is only in its theoretical stage.

Dr Arendt argues that if you take melatonin every day for three or four days before a long flight - at the time you would be going to bed at your destination - your body should gradually adapt to the new time zone.

Alternatively, you could take melatonin after the flight at local night time both to send you to sleep and to superimpose a new time artificially on your natural body rhythm.

Dr Arendt had recently flown the Atlantic and used melatonin three days before she flew. She suffered no jet lag.

Rising cancer toll

Death rate from lung cancer in women continues to creep up in the USA, according to the American Cancer Society which estimates that 17 per cent of all cancer deaths among women in 1983 will be due to lung cancer. This percentage is exceeded only by that for breast cancer which is running at 18 per cent for all cancer deaths.

In Britain, it is thought that lung cancer mortality will overtake breast cancer mortality in the next few years.

Although there are fewer smokers in this country, 33 per cent of the population in 1982 compared with 37 per cent in 1980, women are giving up smoking at a slower rate than men.

Animal ailments

Experts at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Public Health Laboratory Service have called on doctors and vets to cooperate in combat diseases passed on to man from animals. At the moment bacterial infections in poultry and milk which cause stomach upsets are the most troublesome of these diseases in this country. But a paper in last week's British Medical Journal expresses concern that other illnesses passed on from sheep and pigs could become important.

It points out that it has been known since 1940 that most salmonella infections in man came from animals, yet the problem is not yet under control. Bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis took more than 30 years to eradicate.

The authors propose that a special task force of doctors be set up to study the diseases and act quickly in an outbreak.

Vitamin peril

If you take extra vitamin B6 as a matter of routine you may be wise to spare your daily intake. The normal daily requirement of vitamin B6 for adults is only 2 to 4 mg. The vitamin is freely available at chemists, however, and many people add it to their diet. It is also frequently recommended in doses of 80-150 mg to help combat premenstrual syndrome.

But doctors in America are warning that, while these doses of the vitamin may be safe, taking larger doses on the basis that "more is better" could have disastrous consequences. They have seen seven people who became ill because they took as much as 14 to 20 times the usual daily supplement. Over a period of time the individuals developed clumsy, uncoordinated and numb limbs.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Lee Rodwell on the problems facing Britain's two million illiterate adults

The plight of society's write-offs

When the adult literacy campaign was launched in 1975 many people saw it as a quick "mopping up operation", a short term measure which would virtually wipe out adult illiteracy in Britain within a few years. The recent report by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALEBU) dispelled this notion once and for all.

Large numbers of children are still leaving school so ill equipped in the basic skills of reading, writing and spelling that they face real difficulties coping with everyday life. The number of functionally illiterate adults is now officially estimated at two million. As if that was not disturbing enough, the report also indicated that the adult literacy programme is failing to reach the majority of those who could benefit from it; however, hampered people by their inability to fill in forms, read job advertisements or write letters, only 15 per cent had ever attended courses to improve their reading and writing skills.

Some progress has been made in the past eight years. Before 1975, provision for adult literacy tuition was patchy and only an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 adults were receiving help at any one time. Now, every local education authority runs some kind of literacy scheme and approximately 80,000 adults a year are getting help with basic skills.

Those working within the field of adult literacy are well aware of the financial limitations imposed on them. Mr Alan Wells, head of ALEBU, says: "What we have done so far is merely scraping the surface. We will have to look at our priorities within the educational system. At present most of the resources are spent on those who have done well within the basic education system, while those who have not done well get next to nothing. It is like having a health service that only provides for the healthy."

Yet it is not a question of money alone. As Essex Levenson, North's Adult Literacy Unit says: "Adult literacy is still not making learning fun. We are not getting the message across that you can still learn things, even though you found them difficult in the past. Adult education still has a middle class image. People don't necessarily want to go back to an institution, to a building with an 'education' label."

Feedback to various literacy projects

suggests that large numbers of adults are unaware of the schemes set up to help them; those who do know assume the teaching will be formal. Some lack the confidence to take the first step - it is still seen as embarrassing or shameful to admit to literacy problems - and others are deterred by practical difficulties such as the lack of a crèche.

All kinds of different approaches are being tried to give adult literacy schemes popular appeal. Classes and courses are being augmented by reading clubs, and drop-in centres which offer immediate help in form filling and letter writing.

In Sheffield, classes have been held in a pub, in a bingo hall and in a health centre, places where people need not feel self-conscious if a neighbour spots them coming or going. Manchester has just appointed a media liaison assistant, Barbara Hawkins, who is looking at the possibilities of working with local radio and television. She says: "We have to widen our approach to attract students. It's no good distributing leaflets and posters to people who don't read. And you can't expect people to come simply because they've been through the school system and failed. They are quite likely to feel they don't want to come back to school and fail again."

If the adult literacy experts accept that they have to change their approach in order to reach more people, they also feel that society should change its approach to the whole question of reading and writing skills. Alan Wells says: "Literacy is a concept that changes all the time. A hundred years ago you were illiterate if you put an X and a line if you could sign your name."

"These days there is so much people have to be able to read in their daily lives - forms from local government departments, bills, notes from your child's school. No one ever suggests that there is anything odd about going to classes to brush up your French, even though you might have been taught French at school. We need to recognize that improving your reading and writing at 35 is a valuable and reasonable thing to do."

It is clear from a recent report by Her Majesty's Inspectors that the situation is likely to get worse, not



Robert: I got desperate

When Robert Merry went for his first job as a crane driver at Vauxhall Motors in Luton, Bedfordshire, he had to ask his brother to fill in his application form. He left school barely able to write his name and address or read anything other than signs which said No Exit or Way Out.

Now 24 years old, he struggles to explain why he never learnt to read and write at school and why it took him four years before he decided to look for help.

"When I first went to school I got along quite well, but then I fell out with some of the teachers," he says. They put me on those Janet and John books and I just got bored. When I went to the secondary school I was going quite well but then I came up against the same problem. I just rebelled. I skipped off for about two years. I never thought about the future, I didn't think about all the things I'd have to do when I left school.

"I did go to remedial classes, but I was way behind my age group. The teachers didn't seem that bothered. They knew I'd be doing labouring or some low-grade job. It wasn't too bad. I could read a very basic sentence and I could make out what trains were going to London or Bedford. You pretend a lot. If someone hands you a newspaper you make out you're reading it and you pick up enough from the news on television to keep a conversation going.

"But in the end I got desperate. I had to take a test because I wanted to upgrade my job and I didn't do too well. I was thinking of going on a TOPS course and the jobcentre suggested I contact an adult literacy scheme.

"I was really nervous - I didn't know what to expect. But it wasn't like school. No one forced you to do anything. I started to write from my own experiences, what it was like at work, things like that. And a year ago I started to read for pleasure. When I was a kid I wouldn't have dreamed of reading for fun."

Robert has now been working on his English for four years and he has his own theories why people fail to apply for the kind of help he has been getting.

"When people talk about illiterates you don't think that applies to you. Maybe you just feel you need to brush up your spelling or something. Also people are afraid it's going to be too much like school. But it isn't like that at all. Before, you think you're the only person like that in the world, so it's great to meet people who've been through the same kind of things. A lot of people treat you quite rough if you can't read or write very well. They have the attitude that you must be thick, you should have got it all at school."

Mark: They called me an idiot

In an old school building in Charles Street, Luton, a group of adults have enrolled for a course to improve their English.

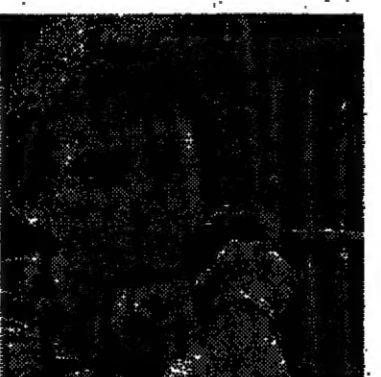
For some, such as the Asians, English is a second language. Others include Mark Reed, who has spent all his 19 years in Luton, 11 of them at local schools.

It is not the first time Mark has tried to improve his reading and writing. When he left school he did a one-year college course. When he left his job in a supermarket (because he could not check the prices and stocklists well enough to cope with filling the shelves) he joined a twice-weekly evening class.

He left before the course was completed and his English is still so limited that he cannot read a bus timetable or fill in forms without help. So why did he give up?

Mark says: "School was OK. It was just that I was a slow learner. When I was 11, I was sent to a special school for slow learners and I enjoyed it very much. I got on all right. Then I was sent to college for a year where they had special groups for English and I got on quite well there. Then I had a job under a government scheme working in a supermarket putting the food on the shelves."

"I found it very hard just checking the price tags, sticking on prices and reading off the list which told you what was on the shelves. I knew they were going to say something about it, so I



What future for Mark?

left before they could and I was put back on the dole.

"Then I got in touch with Charles Street (the Special Adult Learning Programme's headquarters) and they sent me to classes at Stopley twice a week, about five minutes from where I live."

"I went for a while but I got a girlfriend and other things got in the way. She didn't mind me going but I'd rather see her than go to class. She helps me to read if I get stuck on a word. Her English is OK. But some people have called me an idiot in the past. I went on an electrical course which had a lot of writing and when some of the other pupils saw my writing they called me an idiot."

"It's not too bad most of the time. I

sometimes have a look at a paper and I watch the television news to keep up with things. When I go for my money they sign the form here and I just sign my name."

"But now I want a job at Vauxhall - or any job that comes up. I want to get to the standard where I can do some exams to get more qualifications and try for better jobs. In most jobs you have to read off different bits of paper."

"This course is better because it's a daytime one. It's better than sitting at home on the dole and it's helpful to have your evenings free."

Whether Mark completes the course this time remains to be seen. Many of the students drop out. SALP recently researched why. The most common reasons were moving or getting a job or going on a full-time course. Other reasons included pregnancy, family problems, health problems and a dislike of learning.

Jolie Stephens, who carried out the research, says: "Many of these answers do not show the underlying reasons that were often hinted at during the course of an interview - high cost of fares, housing difficulties, low motivation."

"Of all of these, in my opinion, low motivation is a major factor. Although they may agree that they need to improve their English, after a few weeks other problems take over and they stop coming to tuition."

Or as Mark would put it: Other things get in the way.

A victim of old habits

Sometimes, when I tuck the ironing, I come across large white handkerchiefs with my name typed sewn on. They date from my first entering a religious order. (I have twice been a member of a religious community, in an active community and in an enclosed order, for periods of four and a half years). In September, 1968 I had arrived at the convent with two suitcases containing what was left of my worldly possessions and those items considered indispensable to the religious life. They included three high-necked, long-sleeved, ankle-length nightdresses and 14 large white gentlemen's handkerchiefs.

I ceased to be a nun two years ago but the handkerchiefs have not worn out yet, so the rest is still around. Each time I apply for a job, I wish that I could conceal my nine years in the religious life, but it is difficult to concoct a convincing explanation for the two mysterious gaps in my curriculum vitae.

Two unfortunate marriages, or prison sentences or long hospitalization for intriguing diseases seem hardly plausible, though at times they seem less embarrassing than the fact that I used to be a nun. Employers tend to react as if I am the victim in a Gothic horror story and not really a serious contender in the business of getting a job. The chances of an ex-nun getting a job are remote when she lacks the experience and the qualifications which the other applicants possess.

When I was in the enclosed order my whole life was of a routine domestic

FIRST PERSON

nature, cleaning and cooking with some non-skilled outdoor experience (which is another way of describing weeding and raking up leaves). Consequently, I cannot claim that I possess four-and-a-half years' relevant experience when I am applying for a teaching or social work job.

I have trained as a teacher and did teach drama for a year, 15 years ago, but preference obviously must be given to better-qualified and more experienced applicants.

Signing on at the unemployment benefit office was a harsh encounter with the secular world after the insulated existence in a contemplative community, where we were prepared for nothing more demanding than singing plain songs in the convent chapel at High Mass. After three months of unemployment I managed to get a job as an education welfare officer and a new life in the twilight world of truant schoolchildren and clothing grants began. It seemed a bearable stopgap until something better turned up. Nothing did turn up. In today's economic climate stopgap jobs seem to become the last jobs before early retirement.

I have applied for all kinds of jobs including those in journalism, museums, research for television and, once, in a reckless moment, I applied for the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons. I thought my previous experience of

ceremonial in the convent chapel might be an advantage. It was not.

In the past, former nuns have written books about their lives in religious communities. Regrettably my experience was undistinguished and inclined to be monotonous (apart from accidentally causing a minor fire in the refectory one morning) - not enough to produce a musical like *The Sound of Music* or best-sellers like the James Herriot vet books. The most I could glean from the stubble in the cloisters was a light-hearted article about the problem of getting to the nearest Marks & Spencers when the sisters in an isolated convent needed to buy their underwear. The article appeared in a women's magazine and led to an offer of some second-hand bras from a generous reader who had grown out of hers.

My present job as an education welfare officer probably offers more scope for a book about occupational hazards. Certainly the transition from a convent in the country to the backstreets of a large town in pursuit of truant school children was astonishing.

But how to use all this vivid first hand material in a book which will not offend my employers, as any description of education welfare work would expose its ineffectiveness as well as its humour? No one wants a disenchanted education welfare officer, nor even one with energy and imagination. Why should they?

Penelope Dent

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



Family Money: From fees to uniforms, how much does it cost to educate a child?



Speed and spills on water: Jet skiing and speed sailing

David Hughes on the search for an emperor's dinner service  
Travel: Vertigo in the Pyrenees, vacancy in the Philippines  
Sport: Youth v experience in the NatWest cricket final

GREAT WIN-A-CAR COMPETITION

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; Values: Children's shoes; wines of the month; Family Life on keeping pets; Review of rock records; Critics' choice of the coming week's events in the arts

## THE TIMES DIARY

### Blackballed

The Barbican concert hall is being stripped of its balls. Almost 2,000 of them, big ones and little ones, have been taken away by night from the hall ceiling, where they had been the principal architectural feature. The last handful will be removed this week, as part of the continuing efforts to improve the hall's acoustics. The balls were ruled out of court by the pianist Maurizio Pollini, a close friend of Claudio Abbado, principal conductor of the LSO, the Barbican's resident orchestra. Pollini went to test the acoustics at the Barbican one morning in the early spring, and his refusal to perform in the hall while the balls remained successfully knocked them for six. Pollini will now play at the Barbican in December, and anyone who is short of balls should apply to the Barbican's administrator, Henry Wrong, who has plenty to spare.

### Pearl of wisdom

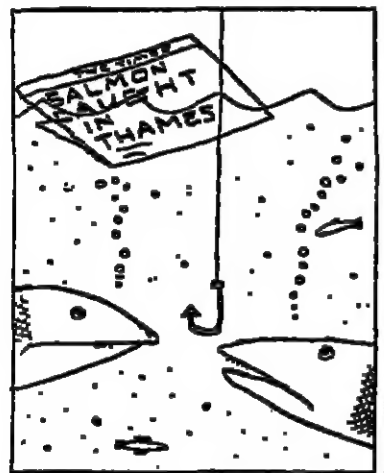
The power of the press does not extend to the Edinburgh fringe. The "diaries" of the nineteenth century courtesan, Cora Pearl, which *The Sunday Times* exposed as a hoax perpetrated by the author, Derek Parker, are cheerfully offered for sale outside the otherwise authentic one-woman musical *Cora*, starring Dana Gillespie. Had Gillespie performed some of the things described in the diaries, I doubt the Edinburgh elders would have permitted the show, even on the fringe.

● A car-sticker on a Ford Cortina seen in Chelsea said: "Support the SDP - Vote Kinnock/Mecher".

### Mal de mer

Lord Balfour of Inchrye is one of many whose stories do not appear in *Tales out of School: The Early Misdeeds of the Rich and Famous* published yesterday by Collectors' Books in aid of Help the Aged. Balfour wanted the story of how he contrived to be expelled from naval college because he did not like the sea to appear anonymously. By the time he released it was too late, but Balfour may find space in a sequel. Two hundred others who responded to the charity's appeal for anecdotes will not be so lucky. Their offerings were rejected as boring, with stars of stage and screen faring particularly badly. Any rejects who feel they could do better given a second chance will receive sympathetic consideration in this column.

### BARRY FANTONI



"Personally, I preferred pollution"

### Let us spray

Bootsie and Pittypat rest in peace with 49,000 neighbours at Aspin Hill pet cemetery, Maryland, where the director, Marsha Nash, takes her work very seriously. "We had a store-bought turtle here the other day," she says, "and seven funeral cars came to pay their respects. Recently we buried a squirrel, but the most unusual corpse was Peaky, a 3in by 3in box came with a note saying 'Please give Peaky a decent burial'. We have enjoyed his company for three years. I opened the box, and there was a dead fly. I buried him with ceremony under the nearest azalea bush."

● A supplementary benefit claimant wrote to the Thanet office: "I thought I would drop you a line to say why I have moved back into my mum until this is all over."

### Talking Turkey

According to its brochure, from Denizli, Turkey, "The Alantur Hotel has been run centrum of Denizli where you can merchandise easily. Cover with every-where in it (fadders, balls, rooms, restaurant and lobby from side wall to wall with carpet. Decorated suitable calligraphy, smooth goods... You will find polite and smiling personnel just you come in. You can find every kind of drinking and relaxing on our american bar in the lobby. And accept your guest proudly. In our restaurant which decorated on about characters of Denizli. Being served you from Turkish and european kitchen what you want to order by the chosen waiters. On terrace view of extraordinary panorama of Denizli will give you exact relax."

Fortunously council is looking for a dead-bug to mark the 40th anniversary of D-Day next year. It must be an original, and unexploded V1. The Imperial War Museum has one mounted on a launching frame but it would be too difficult and expensive to move. The Science Museum used to have one on display but it was displaced, along with a Japanese Zero kamikaze airplane, to make room for some bits and pieces of Concorde, and now they are not sure they can find it. A small dog named accordingly to set sail for Normandy next week to treat with a farmer who allegedly found one in a tree and buried it in his back garden, where it has mouldered ever since. The negotiations with the wily Norman will be as nothing compared to the wangling and dealing with bemused Customs officials on both sides of the Channel.

PHS

# Old tensions behind the lost jet

The claimed shooting down of a South Korean airliner near Sakhalin has brought into focus an area of long-standing tension between the Soviet Union and the East Asian countries of Japan, the two Koreas and China.

The Russians have an endemic fear of "yellow hordes", dating from their subjugation by the Tartars in the Middle Ages and reinforced in this century by the Tsarist empire's humiliating defeat by Japan in 1905 and the more recent 20-year-old ideological conflict with Peking. European Russians are constantly aware of the disparities between thinly-populated Siberia and the one billion Chinese to the south.

Sakhalin, the area where the Korean Airlines jumbo jet disappeared yesterday, was under joint Russian-Japanese control until 1875, when it came completely under Tsarist jurisdiction. The Japanese victory over Russia in 1905 gave Japan the southern island after the Second World War.

At the same time the Russians also occupied the southern Kurile Islands, which lie to the south east of Sakhalin between the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula. Moscow's refusal even to discuss Tokyo's claim to these islands has bedevilled relations between the two countries since then.

In 1978, the Russians showed their traditional fear of East Asian power by trying to prevent the signing of a treaty of friendship between Japan and China. They objected in particular to an anti-hegemony clause which they saw aimed at them.

While the Soviet Union adamantly refuses to consider surrendering even an inch of the South Kuriles, Moscow does want a treaty with Tokyo - on its own terms. The Russians may exorcise the Japanese for their involvement with the United States, but they have also shown an awareness of the need to involve Japan in the economic exploitation of the vast mineral wealth of Siberia.

This has led to joint work between the two countries on coal and offshore oil projects. Superior technology and financial resources are the strongest cards the Japanese have to play in their long-term dealings with the Russians, although Soviet ability to go ahead with the gas pipeline in the face of President Reagan's attempted sanctions has shown the limits of economic power when it comes to trying to put pressure on Moscow.

As well as involving the Japanese in the economic development of Siberia, the Russians would like to underline the Japanese-American security treaty

by reaching an agreement of their own with Japan.

The Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations with South Korea. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, the Russians occupied the northern part of the Korean peninsula and the Americans moved into the south. This division was sealed by the Korean War (1950-53), in which the Russians and Chinese supported the North Koreans and the Americans the South Koreans. For the past 33 years the two sides have been locked in classic Cold War antagonism on both sides of the 38th Parallel.

Today, the United States has nearly 40,000 soldiers and airmen in South Korea, while the Soviet Union has been the main supplier of weaponry to the North Koreans.

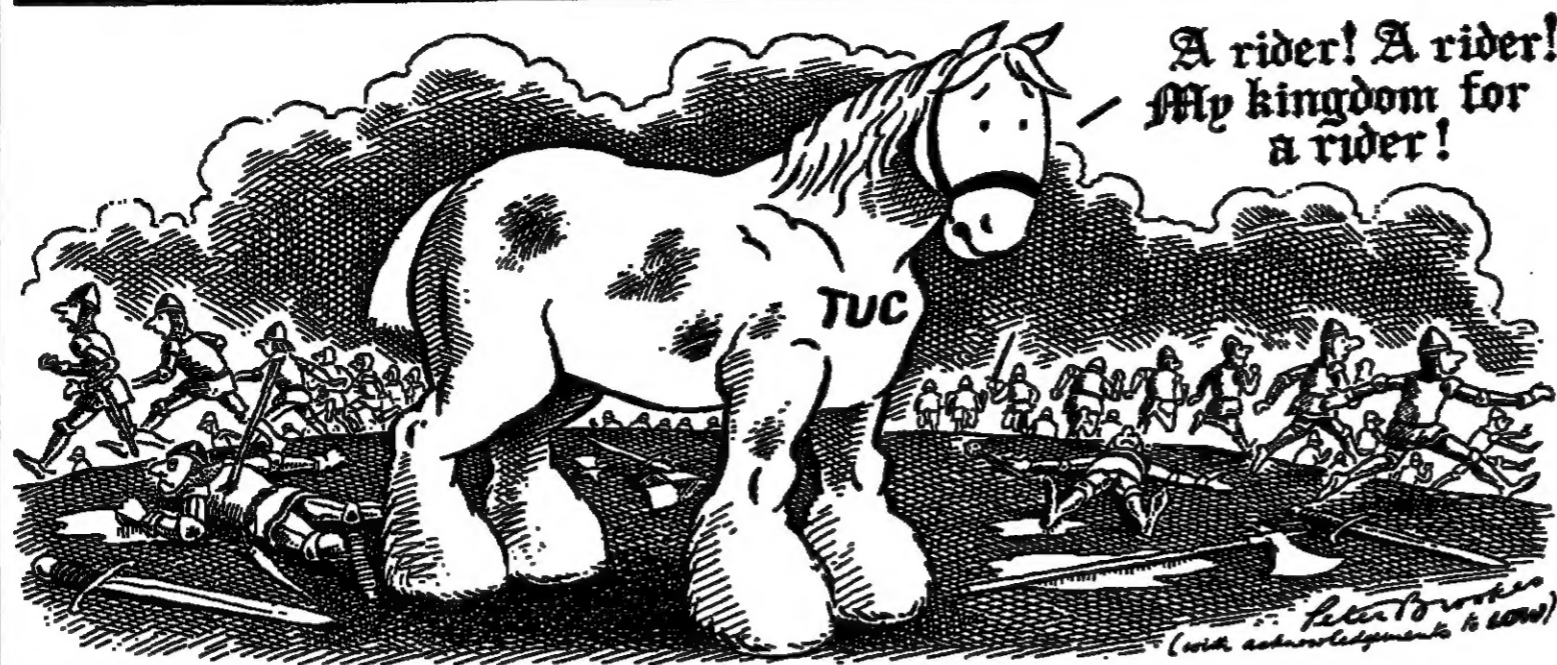
In 1978 another Korean Airlines jet flew off course over the heavily fortified Kola Peninsula in European Russia and was forced down on a frozen lake 300 miles south of Murmansk. The fact that the Russians allowed the passengers and crew to return to South Korea, instead of sending them direct to North Korea, was seen in Seoul as *de facto* recognition by Moscow of the South Korean government.

For some years the Russians have allowed South Koreans to attend international conferences in the Soviet Union and there have been two recent visits by Russian officials to Seoul since last autumn. Commentators in Seoul see these visits as a warning by Moscow to North Korea not to become too heavily committed to the Chinese. Kim Il-sung has skillfully played off the two communist superpowers against each other since he came to power at the end of the Second World War. The ideological rift between Moscow and Peking has given him even greater scope for this balancing act.

As the host of the 1988 Olympic Games, South Korea is hoping that both the Soviet Union and China will send athletes to Seoul, thus paving the way for the normalizing of relations between South Korea and the communist world.

Meanwhile, the tensions aroused by the fate of the South Korean airliner show how hard it is to break the web of suspicion and animosity between the Soviet Union and its East Asian neighbours.

Simon Scott Plummer  
and Denis Taylor



## The beginning of the end for the unions?

by Paul Routledge

Margaret Thatcher's accession to power in 1979 coincided with a record high level of trade union membership in Britain. Aided by favourable public opinion and sympathetic labour laws enacted by the Wilson-Callaghan government, the number of people carrying a union card had risen to 12,200,000 - 52 per cent of the working population.

Much was made of it at the time. The unions take the numbers game very seriously, as representative organizations, they consider they must. The more members they have, the more clout they believe they have; falling membership equals diminished influence.

There is also a kind of corporate self-confidence about the Labour movement. Burgeoning membership tends to make union leaders and members more bullish in their policy making. Pay claims are larger and pushed with more determination. Increased revenue from subscriptions puts unions in a stronger position to fight set-piece battles with employers. And there is a political spin-off as demands upon government become more ambitious.

The latest official figure for trade union membership given in the TUC General Council's report to the Blackpool congress next week is 10,510,157. This is for December 31, 1982, and the present level is certainly lower. It is difficult to calculate just how much, but judging by the TUC's own financial arithmetic the true figure is moving below 10,000,000 - and hence just below the psychologically important 50 per cent share of the working population.

Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary, will no doubt insist at his pre-conference briefing that the British Labour movement is still the most representative in the free world. But how much longer can it stay like that?

As the accompanying table shows, the membership decline has gone practically across the board. Most unions have suffered a drop of about 10 per cent and for some it has been more savage. The seamen's union has been practically halved and the giant transport workers' has lost more members than its rivals ever dreamed of having. From a peak of around 2,300,000 touched in the late 1970s, it is now thought to be down to about 1,400,000.

Like the recession that has largely prompted it, the decline has gone across most industries, trades and services, although heavy industry has been hardest-hit. The construction union, UCATT, has suffered a 25 per

cent drop and the engineering workers have lost at least 200,000 members. Their actual paying membership is down to 850,000, according to the AUEW annual return to the Government-appointed certification officer.

The public-service unions have not fared so badly. NUPE has remained practically stable over the last five years, although recent figures (until now, not published) disclose it is now 697,000. NALGO is still 30,000 above its 1979 total and is embarking on aggressive counter-measures to prevent Conservative local authorities such as Birmingham City Council from undermining its membership base by ending the "check-off" system of paying union dues. The two big civil service unions have each lost just over 10 per cent of their members in the wake of Whitehall job cuts and the postal workers have experienced a small decline.

However, all the public service unions face the threat of increased "privatization" during Mrs Thatcher's

second term of office. The key element in any free-enterprise tender for public work is lower manning, lower wage costs or virtual de-recognition of the union. Sometimes all three are proposed and a sharp fall in public-service unionization is bound to follow. Small wonder that the privatization debate is expected to be such a big issue next week.

In the nationalized industries, industrial decline has been matched by union decline. Closures and cutbacks in coal mining, the steel industry, shipyards, on the railways, at British Airways and on the bus network have all contributed to a massive reduction in public-sector unionization. And the reduction here has contributed on an even greater scale to the decline of the closed shop. State industries are traditional strongholds of union membership.

The TUC has been here before, of course, but not for a very long time. At the turn of the century, membership of unions was a bare 1,250,000. It grew

rapidly during the First World War to 4,500,000 and then steadily to 6,000,000 in 1920. The slump then drove membership down to a low of 3,300,000 in 1934. But after 1937, the annual tally of card-holders rose practically without exception for 43 years before reaching its peak.

Since then it has declined steadily and it would be a rash man who would predict when bottom will be touched this time. There are some bright spots on the TUC's horizon. The Bank Worker's union, BIFU, has gone into the organized City sector with slick publicity that has paid off - although new technology could reverse those gains. Unions like the National Graphical Association with a pre-entrance closed shop and substantial friendly society benefits have kept their members, but at a cost of terrific financial strain.

Set against this picture are the new technology firms - the so-called "sunrise" industries - which have largely sprung up over the last five years when the public image of the Labour movement has been unsympathetic. They are proving impervious to the charms of the block vote and the branch meeting. One computer software company in the Home Counties of which I have personal knowledge was recently taken over by a rival. The employees were at a loss to know how to defend their interests, but suggestions that they "bring in the union" met with overwhelming opposition.

This experience was not derived solely from the admittedly widespread fear of unemployment from "upsetting the boss". In some new industries and services where there is no tradition of trade unionism, these are hard times in which to start one. The unions argue that few jobs are involved in the sunrise sector, and that it would make little difference if they could all be gathered into the family.

The trade union movement in Britain will probably always be strong in numbers, but we are probably witnessing the start of its long-term decline through a mixture of economic, political and social factors. The TUC desperately wants to be listened to, and that consuming passion is the underlying theme of next week's debates. And as its espousal of the numbers game for the distribution of seats on the ruling General Council has demonstrated, the TUC is putting its faith in the uncertain man of size rather than the strategic value of industrial workers well-placed to exploit their power.

### TUC membership: the falling numbers

Union	1979	1982
Transport and General Workers	2,088,000	1,593,000
Engineering workers	1,218,000	1,001,000
General and Municipal	987,000	825,000
Health	750,000	640,000
Public Employees (NUPE)	697,000	702,000
Scientific and Technical (ASTMA)	491,000	410,000
Shopworkers (USDAW)	470,000	417,000
Electrical and Plumbing (EETPU)	420,000	350,000
Construction workers (UCATT)	248,000	281,000
Mineworkers (NUM)	228,000	245,000
Teachers (NUT)	248,000	242,000
Civil and Public Service Association	248,000	188,000
Postal workers (UCUW)	228,000	188,000
White collar engineering (TASS)	207,000	172,000
Railwaymen (RMT)	190,000	150,000
Bank workers (NUPW)	132,000	102,000
Refuse workers (NUF)	132,000	115,000
Society of Civil and Public Servants	132,000	115,000
Iron and Steel workers (ISCTC)	104,000	88,000
Seamen (NUSS)	47,000	25,000

Source: TUC official report

All figures in thousands rounded

## Zimbabwe: anxiety but no white exodus

Harare Zimbabwe's worsening human rights record is again under scrutiny after the re-detention of the six air force officers whose trial and acquittal on sabotage charges has become a cause célèbre. On this occasion, however, the implications for relations with the western democracies are more serious than ever with aid from the country's main donors apparently in jeopardy.

Over the next few days British and US diplomats in Harare will be making efforts to ascertain just what the Zimbabwe government's intentions are - whether it has been decided to hold the officers, four of whom hold dual British-Zimbabwean nationality - indefinitely, as provided for by the emergency powers, or whether they will be released.

The officers are said by lawyers to have taken their re-detention better than relatives and friends, who on Wednesday were moved from elation at their acquittal in the High Court to despair when they were served new detention orders. One lawyer said: "We were not expecting that they would be released immediately and neither were they. But we think there are distinctions between our case and other recent precedents which may persuade the authorities to free them."

Those who hold this opinion believe the government will be prepared to discuss the distinction between the airman, provided they agree to leave the

country, and other detainees freed by the courts such as the former Zipsa treason trialists who, it is suggested, could provide a coalescing point for internal opposition if released.

There have been four previous cases in which one or more people have been brought before the courts on security-related charges, acquitted and then re-detained on the orders of Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs. Of these the six ex-Zipsa men, and two alleged South African spies, Philip Harbury and Colin Evans, remain in custody.

In two other cases individuals have been released after Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, intervened. Relatives of the airman, lawyers and western diplomats are pinning their hopes that Mr Mugabe was not party to the new orders and will have them released. Last November in an essay designed to counter Zimbabwe's deteriorating image abroad, Edition Zvobgo, the Minister for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, said Mr Mugabe found detention without trial "barbaric" and would resort to it only "in the most compelling circumstances".

Nevertheless, there is ill-concealed outrage among whites generally and those close to the officers in particular, that having been falsely accused, tortured and held in custody for more than a year, they should now be incarcerated at all.

If they are not released most observers expect a rash of resignations in the Zimbabwe Air Force. The officers, especially the three most senior, are admired by colleagues and their treatment has already provoked a number of top-ranking men to resign. From an establishment strength of 340, the officer corps has fallen since independence to 175, still more than 90 per cent of them white. It is still easy for a serving officer to leave Zimbabwe's armed forces - on giving just three months' notice - and which is not always repaid, contribute up to a third of pension outside the country. The system was designed before independence to encourage whites to stay on in the armed forces. It may now, as military sources point out, have the opposite effect of deciding them to go.

Most observers believe it is too early to say what effect the affair will have on the white community. At times of stress, talk in the comfortable suburbs invariably turns to emigration, but when these periods pass, most folk get back to living a life which they acknowledge still has great attractions.

The exodus of whites predicted at independence has never materialized and emigration figures show a steady trickle of between 1,000 and 1,800 (not specified in the figures but the vast majority are whites) leaving every month. The most recent figures,

for April, show a slight decrease on the same month last year. Though the attractions for whites may be less now, and there may yet be a significant outflow, it seems unlikely that the re-detentions will precipitate it.

Clearly though, the government's stated attitude to the rule of law frustrate our efforts to radically purge our society of the injustices of the colonial past.

Dr Ushewokunze and Mr Mugabe have both said that the government will detain individuals who it has reason to believe constitute a threat to security. In an interview with the respected magazine *More* recently the minister went on "I do not believe I ought to jeopardize security in order to keep on the good side of the jurists in Geneva."

Stephen Taylor

David Watt

## Britain, still a misfit in the modern world

According to the latest Gallup, West Germany is now regarded as Britain's best friend in Europe. An opinion poll published in last week's *Sunday Telegraph* finds that 27 per cent of British public put Germany first, with France second at 9 per cent and Holland third, with 8 per cent. Fifteen years ago it seems, Germany rated only 12 per cent, though it was still in the top three. "Don't know's," on the other hand, have risen from about 30 per cent to a resounding 50 per cent.

The *Sunday Telegraph*, which is so ardent a supporter of the Reagan Administration and whose stable remained for many years after the war one of the last bastions of anti-German sentiment in Fleet Street, not surprisingly uses these figures as a peg on which to hang an editorial solemnly intoning that it is all very well to make friends of our enemies, but let's not make enemies of our friends (i.e. the Americans).

My own reaction is rather different. It is that the polls confirm that in general the British have straight-forward though rather narrow views on which side their international bread is buttered, but virtually no real feeling for or interest in anything abroad for its own sake.

They are perfectly correct in saying that West Germany is our "best friend" if by that is meant the European country that can most reliably be expected to take international positions that will positively advance British interests. The French can certainly never be expected consciously to advance anyone's interest except their own, and the trouble is that though French interests may march with ours at various times and on various issues, there is no consistency about this. Holland, Italy, Norway and Switzerland are more likely to pursue policies more compatible with our own, but they lack on most subjects the power to alter the balance in our favour. Our relations with West Germany, by contrast, have weight and importance as well as some congruity to recommend them.

On substantial issues, the Germans do not, of course, always see eye to eye with us. Within the EEC for instance, the strength of the German farm lobby puts them on opposite sides of most arguments about the Common Agricultural Policy. Their position at the frontier between East and West gives them a very different perspective of Nato strategy from any other member nation's, including our own.

They are more unwilling to put their relations at risk and in order to avoid their territory being fought over if things go wrong they insist upon a militarily absurd "forward defence" combined with the assurance of an early American nuclear retaliation against the Soviet Union.

Mrs Thatcher would no doubt argue that the monetary conservatism of successive German governments and their obsessive fear of inflation puts them on the same (angelic) side of the economic argument as ourselves. Other British governments, more Keynesian, have at various times regarded the Germans as a drag on the international economic system. But what is not in doubt is German agreement with us on the big issues - the maintenance of an open world economy and the supreme importance of the American connexion.

It is this last aspect of the matter that chiefly distinguishes the Germans from the French. The Franco-German axis, forged in the 1960s by Adenauer and de Gaulle, was in some respects an

anti-British affair and constantly confounded the delusion of British governments, during that decade, that the Germans would come to our assistance and force the French to accept our membership of the Common Market.

Neither under Adenauer nor any of his successors have the Germans ever been likely to sacrifice the American alliance to their relations with France. It is this entirely justified perception which lies, no doubt, in an obscure and half-articulated form, at the root of the Gallup poll's main finding.

Whether all this amounts to "friendship" is quite another matter. Many writers and statesmen of the hard-boiled school have argued that the whole friendship metaphor, like all analogies between states and individuals, is dangerously misleading if not wholly inadmissible. If Burke was right in talking about the impossibility of drawing up the indentment of a whole nation, why should the designation of a whole country as a "friend" make any more sense?

The answer is that there is real meaning to the word, provided that not too much weight is put on it. We are capable, alas, of fighting anyone including our own (presumably friendly) countrymen if the issues are important enough. But a combination of long, settled peace, close cooperation and a common sympathy do produce a genuine ease of relationship between countries and ensure, as in marriage, that allowances are made and faults forgiven that would otherwise cause disruption.

I doubt whether Germany quite qualifies under this heading if she can only muster 27 per cent of the British to pronounce the magic word "friend", and this is our own fault more than anyone else's. The Gallup poll contains some other startling figures besides the main ones. People now travel hugely and 34 per cent of the poll's respondents have been to Germany, but only 19 per cent (virtually the same proportion as 15 years ago) could speak any foreign language well enough to be able to understand a newspaper, and of these only 6 per cent could understand German.

The study and admiration of German culture and literature which were widespread among educated people in this country in the latter half of the 19th century have never recovered from two world wars. We do not, in consequence, begin to understand the Germans. We tend to regard them as disciplined Prussian automata or autistic angst-ridden romantics and either way (or both) we incline to believe they are dangerous.

Naturally there is a grain of truth in stereotypes, but their gross crudity distorts the popular judgment and makes the assessment of a dozen important calculations - from the tactical nuclear weapons debate to the significance of the Green movement or the prospects of the German economy - far more difficult. This is a pity in itself but also (if one wants to take a robust, pragmatic view) because in the end it means that even our own figuring of the national interest is superficial and likely to be mistaken.

A nation, half of whose citizens have no particular view about which foreign countries are friendly and which are not, and 20 per cent of whom, as Gallup also shows, would rather take their holidays (like Mrs Thatcher) in the undemanding environment of Switzerland than anywhere else abroad, is not necessarily best equipped for the modern world.

Philip Howard

## Verses to delight the Laureate

Daily newspapers have a problem with poetry. Melpomene, the Muse of Poetry, does not really get on with Epheueria, the patron Muse of News, of death and disaster, emigration, and the activities of Roland Rat, television superstar. Even if we try to publish verse, we have trouble indenting the lines correctly, and a mistake matters more than it does in a report, say, of the contest for the Labour Party leadership.

Prose is words in their best order; poetry is words in their best order; journalism is words written in a hurry in any old order. Thomas Barnes, the first great editor of *The Thunderer*, used a militant and at times intemperate vehemence new even to a generation accustomed to strong language. It was not poetry, but it was great journalism.

The prudent answer for a newspaper invited to publish poetry is "no". This does not stop all the amateur poets and versifiers in the country submitting their work to *The Times* with a view to publication. And truly awful much of it is. The worst tends to be written about members of the Royal Family by Americans. You are asking for trouble if you publish unsolicited verse in a newspaper. So here goes:

In a little Wadi  
Where the thistles blow,  
There's a donkey's body  
Lying dead below.  
All the month of June, dear  
Maturing in the heat,  
Very soon, dear,  
'Twill be fit to eat.

Nasty, but striking, would you not say, Melpomene? Strange and sulphurous. It comes from a collection of verse written 40 years ago by a man who has been dead for a dozen years. It is now being privately published in a limited edition. Axiom 64 for the prudent literary editor: do not publish unsolicited verse; if only produces more of the outcasts, the third-rate, do not review privately printed third-rate editions; there are enough publicly published books to keep you busy.

I break both axioms because you cannot make a columnist without occasionally breaking axioms; because

I think the verses are clever, and because they come from a reputable source, the most reputable available after Melpomene herself. Sir John Bejman sent them to me. He is publishing the slim collected verses of his Oxford friend, Michael Dugdale under the title *An Omelette of Verses* (sic, with no apostrophe), has written a foreword, and is signing the hundred copies.

Most of the poems were written in Palestine during the last war, while Michael Dugdale was serving there with the Royal Engineers. The combination of war and the Holy Land inspired Dugdale to verse that is black, sometimes macabre, always witty and clever. Death and holiness, violence and carion, sergeant-major. The Poet Laureate says: "I commend these poems as exquisitely polished examples of prosody, especially when read aloud. In my mind's eye I see Michael holding up his hand for attention and in my ear I hear the decisive tones in which they were composed."

He remembers Dugdale as tall, thin, and angular, and wearing spectacles. "He spoke in a harsh, clipped voice, and was very much a gentleman, with exquisite manners. He was witty, informed, and with a gift of expression that made him an exceptionally brilliant talker."

In the short eye of journalism poetry matters less than car sales and Hattersley, Kinnock and Roland Rat. In the long eye of literature poetry is the most important stuff written, and it is a pleasure to have recovered these pieces from oblivion. So just for today, up Melpomene, down Epheueria. But let us not take it as a precedent. Do not send your unpublished verses. Don't ring us, we'll ring you.

*Vulture, Vulture, burning bright  
In the Brothels of the Night  
What dead hand and what dead*

Thigh

Can soothe your sensuality?  
An Omelette of Verses Eggs is distributed by Read Judd of 48 Charing Cross Road, London.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## ABUSE OF LAW IN HARARE

The acquittal of six air force officers by a Harare court on Tuesday showed that the independence and fearlessness of the Zimbabwe judiciary most admirably survives; their immediate detention was a disgraceful demonstration of the contempt for human rights and legality that the government of Mr Robert Mugabe is increasingly showing.

There are rare occasions when an executive might be justified in continuing to detain acquitted men: at times of severe civil emergency, for instance, and if there is a real and evident danger that the detainees might instigate disorder if they were at liberty. This is emphatically not the position in the present case. The air force officers are being detained not as a reasonable precaution, but in punishment for crimes of which they have been acquitted. Mr Mugabe's government substitutes its writ for the courts and is scornful of "legal technicalities". Thus the protection all Zimbabwean citizens deserve from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment without due process disappears; liberty depends on the whim of an individual.

The acquittal presented Mr Mugabe with three opportunities. He could have shown his support for an independent judiciary; the judge was an African who had played a leading part in the independence struggle. Secondly, he could have expressed abhorrence at the torture of suspects by the police, the reality of which was accepted by the judge.

Thirdly, he could have made

some conciliatory gesture towards the white population. He did none of these things.

Mr Mugabe brought Zimbabwe to independence in 1980 amid great good will. He made reassuring speeches about pragmatism (in spite of his Marxism), reconciliation and working with all sections of the population - he included whites and followers of Mr Joshua Nkomo in his cabinet - and respect for the law. There has since been a falling-off, and a formidable indictment can now be mounted against his government.

As well as the torture of suspects and detention without trial (nine other acquitted men have been re-detained in addition to the air force officers, including six supporters of Mr Nkomo - another opportunity for reconciliation lost), there must be added the atrocities committed by Mr Mugabe's Shona-speaking Fifth Brigade in its action against opponents of the government in Matabeleland early this year. Mr Mugabe promised an inquiry into this, but no report has emerged and no one has been punished. He has also moved against the press, expelling a foreign correspondent and forbidding his own self-censoring press from publishing material relating to terrorism or anti-insurgency operations by his army.

Mr Mugabe is, of course, beset by difficulties. The existence of an unabashedly prejudiced regime in South Africa is a provocation; and there is no doubt that South Africa has encouraged active sabotage in Zimbabwe. Failure of the charges

against the air force officers should not be allowed to conceal the fact that a large part of Mr Mugabe's air force was destroyed in a daring subversive operation. Also Mr Ian Smith's regime set an example of illegality - in its inception, for one thing - and of detention and torture. The Fifth Brigade followed the traditions of the Selous Scouts.

There are reasons for Mr Mugabe's intransigence, but not excuses. It is also true that, although he is himself a strong leader, he must react to the pressure exerted by more extreme members of his party. But there will be an inevitable price to pay unless this latest wrong is righted and the men released.

The flight of whites from Zimbabwe would be accelerated, to the economic detriment of the country. There would also be a drying-up of aid from overseas. It may be a failure of sympathy, though a natural one, on the part of the British to react more strongly to the re-detention of white air force officers than they did to the re-detention of Nkomo followers, but the condemnation applies to all such cases. The British government will meet strong opposition at home to continuing military and development aid to Zimbabwe unless the detention is countermanded.

Mr Mugabe has intentions to move eventually towards a one-party state. Hopes that this might be accomplished with due regard for human rights and the right to dissent are fading. Zimbabwe looks like becoming an increasingly harsh and isolated place.

## TRAINING IS THE THING

September 1 was a bench mark in British social policy. It was vesting day for the Youth Training Scheme, an ambitious measure which falls only a little way short of the conscription of an entire age cohort. Comparable in its scope to raising the school-leaving age, the scheme guarantees for each 16-year-old not already in full-time work or education a place on a state-sponsored programme of training and work experience. At the least this is the latest and biggest attempt by Mrs Thatcher's Government to rescue a generation of British youth from aimless unemployment. At best here are the beginnings of a long-term effort to raise the quality and skills of the labour force to the levels of our trading competitors.

The scale of the scheme is striking. The Manpower Services Commission aims for 460,000 places by Christmas, involving at least 5,000 employers and costing £1 billion a year. In the past big initiatives in social policy have often disappointed; there is some understandable scepticism about the effect of a plan on this scale. Certainly there will be in some parts of the country (what even friends of the scheme concede to be) a shambles. Doubt remains about the take-up of places by the end of July only 46,000 young people had signed on, but now with the end of the holidays momentum will surely gather. Employers public and private have made impressive efforts in organizing placements. However, certain trade unions continue to show a callous lack of responsibility in their refusal to cooperate in providing opportunities for young people in work at a manageable cost to the public funds.

Judgment on the YTS must of course be deferred: the scheme has not deserved the early drizzle of carping it has had - negative

complaint of the sort that often greets any plan of social reform that is patently less than perfect. By September next it will be possible to reach a conclusion. One stark - but reasonable - test will be the number of young people who at the end of their training and work experience remain unemployed. We must be realistic: if that figure is more than one third then YTS will have disappointed. But it will not have failed if at the end of their training the young people have acquired the wherewithal to make their way in the harsh climate of the 1980s. The scheme will not necessarily lead to jobs; it ought to stimulate some trainees to return to college or continue vocational training. The Manpower Services Commission has before it a hefty task of inspection, ensuring that employers (especially small businesses) do train and not abuse the scheme as a source of cheap hands.

Mr Norman Tebbit has decided that reluctant trainees may have to be goaded. Just like the unemployed who refuse "reasonable" job offers, the trainees face a partial loss of social security benefits if they persist in rejecting placements. Trainees are to be paid £25 a week, substantially above the basic benefit payable to an unemployed 16-year-old living with his parents; recalcitrants will lose 40 per cent of their benefit for a salary six weeks. But YTS trainees are not yet Mr Tebbit's equivalent of the Bevin Boys - young men conscripted during the Second World War for work in the mines on the orders of Mr Ernest Bevin the Minister of Labour. The penalty element is fair only as long as designated careers officers ensure a range of choice among placements.

The crude political impulse behind this major act of collective provision costing such a large sum of public money is

maintaining social peace - YTS is an anti-riot device keeping 16-year-olds off the unemployment record and off the streets. The short term expedient must also be used as a vehicle for a longer-term policy: equipping the work force of the 1980s and 1990s with the new array of skills required by an economy open to sharp competition from far east, far west and the Continent. A gap has long been apparent. Britain imports too few of its young people skills of any kind let alone new skills; we retain too few of our adults compared with the Germans and Japanese. YTS could be a step on the path back to sustained competitiveness.

Time is short. Economic recovery - even partial - will expose shortages of skilled workers in the new engineering and electronics sectors and elsewhere. YTS should lead into a larger plan for training which begins before the age of 16 in the secondary schools and continues not only to 18 but throughout employment: in such a plan the distinction between school and further education college, between education and vocational training are deliberately blurred.

Such an expanded YTS need not cost some extra infusion of public money: large sums are currently expended under regional and inner-city rubrics which, properly focused on work people and their trainers, could produce a better result for both individual and society. Such a plan requires untrammelled thought about the future of employment married with administrative competence in managing "skillcentres" and the like. Some ministers are uncomfortable with the Manpower Services Commission, bothered by its capacity for independent thought. But the commission is the only agency they have and it should be encouraged rather than sat upon.

## Lost for words

From Miss Margaret Laski  
Sir, In his letter to you of August 19, Mr Denis Mahon quotes the Conservative manifesto (but it could have been any other recent public statement of noble aims) on the wish to encourage support "for the arts and the heritage".

Since we all of us inherited more or less the same language, I doubt I am alone in finding "heritage" a word, redundant of Gifts Shoppers selling Bibles bound in plastic ivory and Shakespeares in plastic morocco, with crinoline-lady lavender bags and witch-balls in macramé slinger, or, as I have just come across in a Texas-set thriller, of motels in tourist centres regaling tour parties with Heritage Buffets, which are evenings of Euro-ethnic food with old-country fancy dress optional.

Surely this is not the word we want for naming all that the once-creative dead of our nation have most valuably left for us, and which we want to learn how to appreciate and safeguard. But what - decent, dignified, neutral - is the right word? Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET LASKI,  
Les Forges de Montgaillard,  
11330, France.  
August 24.

## A black moment in Zimbabwe

From Mr Humphry Berkeley

Sir, I have been in favour of black majority rule in Rhodesia ever since I first visited that country and met both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, in 1958.

I was prohibited from entering Rhodesia by Mr Ian Smith after his illegal declaration of independence in November, 1965. I first re-visited Zimbabwe when Mr Mugabe, as Prime Minister, lifted the prohibition order in April, 1980. I held no brief for Mr Smith in 1965 and I hold no brief for him now.

The Zimbabwe which I wished to see was a democratic country with no racial or tribal discrimination and no arbitrary actions on the part of the state contrary to the concept of natural justice.

I find it appalling that six white air force officers should have been tortured in prison in Zimbabwe and then found innocent by a black Zimbabwean judge, whom I have known for many years, and then re-arrested.

Mr Mugabe and his Cabinet have a clear duty to govern Zimbabwe without tribal or ethnic prejudice.

I am sure that there are in this country many people, like myself, who greatly deplore recent events in Zimbabwe and who hope that our belief that Zimbabwe could become the kind of country which I have described above was not a vain one. Yours faithfully,  
HUMPHRY BERKELEY,  
Three Pages Yard, Chiswick, W4,  
September 1.

## Defence review

From Mr Stevenson Pugh

Sir, Three times in the past two weeks you have aired questions fundamental to our defence policy which should have encouraged many other readers, beside myself, to hope the current defence review may initiate a genuine, radical rethink.

It is essential to start by grasping the paradox that a conventional attack of the kind your contributors described would be more totally suicidal for the victim than a nuclear attack and would offer an enemy the bonus of being able to occupy the ground thereafter. We have seen many times now that a conventional attack which cannot be defended by conventional means tends to isolate the victim. So we have a clear example where threat of nuclear response would be the only defence and where that could only be convincing if the victim himself possessed that capability.

The first point is, therefore, that we must keep up an independently targeted and controlled nuclear force, preferably based offshore. Let's make no pretence about it having any strategic significance in the nuclear context; it's simply the sting in our tail. That should come cheaper and, incidentally, not be a factor at Geneva.

The second point, the rethink on the Rhine hopefully opening a new look towards the open sea (in three

## Trade sanctions as a bar to learning

From Mr John Gillard Watson

Sir, Notification was recently received here that the *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, vol. 49, "Proceedings of the 43rd Session of the Institute", held at Buenos Aires in December, 1981, had been seized by the Customs. This was on the grounds that importation was forbidden, but an application could be made for an import licence.

The application was duly made to the Department of Trade and Industry, but was refused by the International Trade Policy Division. The reason given was that the ban on Argentine imports imposed on April 7, 1982, would remain "until such time as we can bring Argentina to restore normal trade relations with the United Kingdom." It was argued that "any shift in our position would send entirely the wrong signals to the Argentines and hinder our efforts to achieve a mutual lifting of sanctions."

Since then notification has also been received that five volumes of *Comercio Exterior Argentina 1979*, published by the Instituto de Estadística y Censos, have been seized similarly. Both sets of items are liable to forfeiture and legal proceedings will be taken for the condemnation of the goods as forfeited if we venture to make a claim that they are not liable to forfeiture - a claim which, it is evident, will fall in view of the above-quoted letter.

I do not question the object of the Government in maintaining trade

sanctions, but it is not obvious that so far as the items cited are concerned it is this country, and not Argentina, which is damaged?

It cannot be maintained that to forbid scholars access to the proceedings of the ISI session of two years ago and to forbid not only scholars but business firms access to the trade returns of four years ago can in any way promote our interests; nor could an intelligent interpretation of the embargo, allowing the import of material of benefit to this country, be in any way a source of aid and comfort to the enemy. Both items are sent free of charge.

If this absurd situation is not put right without delay by the Government, there is evidently every intention that the whole of the learned and business material in what is presumably a shipload, at present held in a Dover warehouse, will be forfeited and, in plain English, destroyed. Where then will the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade and Industry get the most recent figures on Argentine commerce? Will the inquiring businessman, and the scholar be told to fly to Switzerland to look things up?

Yours etc,  
JOHN GILLARD WATSON,  
Librarian  
Institute of Economics and  
Statistics,  
St Cross Building,  
Manor Road,  
Oxford,  
August 27.

## Miracles take longer

From Mr Kenneth Gilbert

Sir, Professor Michael Beenstock (*Economic notebook*, August 11) provides a complex argument to show that there is no miracle in the improvement in productivity in the UK. Those of us in business do not expect miracles but we do see that productivity gains are real and are not the result of some abstract mathematical relationship.

They are obtained, for example, by eliminating unnecessary work, by careful investment in more efficient machinery and by ensuring that employees work when they are at work: in simple terms, by better management and a growing awareness at all levels that we have to earn a living. There is also a determination to hold on to these productivity gains when we have economic recovery.

We have just had another case of workers sleeping on the night shift. If this practice ceases does not productivity improve irrespective of any other factor? The man on the Clapham omnibus would think so, but then he is unlikely to be a professor of finance and investment.

Yours faithfully,  
K. GILBERT,  
26 Gallows Hill,  
Kings Langley,  
Hertfordshire,  
August 18.

## Illegal indemnity?

From Dr Timothy J. Rimmer

Sir, Together with other doctors and members of other professional bodies I have recently been offered an insurance policy which covers any inconvenience resulting from the loss of my driving licence for any reason - including drinking and driving offences.

A policy covering loss of licence for health reasons would be fair enough, but the withdrawal of a licence for bad driving is supposed to be a punishment and, therefore, a deterrent.

A holder of one of the above policies is impermissibly declaring that he may well drive under the influence of alcohol (and perhaps kill someone) but will no longer suffer any inconvenience in the event of being caught. This would leave precious little to deter him or her from committing this crime which is the cause of so many deaths on our roads. I therefore suggest that such policies are morally unacceptable and should be illegal.

Otherwise, why not offer, for example, policies to the "law-abiding citizen" to cover financial inconveniences in the event of being caught either not declaring all his income on the tax form or making a dishonest insurance claim?

Yours faithfully,  
TIMOTHY J. RIMMER,  
8 St Catherine's Court,  
Clarence Road,  
Windsor,  
Berkshire,  
August 11.

## Riches of the land

From Miss A. M. Burrell and Dr Berkeley Hill

Sir, In his letter defending the record of British agriculture (August 9) the Deputy President of the National Farmers' Union quotes an average annual rise in retail food prices of only 9.5 per cent for the period 1977-82, a fall in real terms. But choose a less unusual year, free from the aftermath of a major drought, as base year, and the picture changes.

Over the years 1970-82 retail food prices increased at an average annual rate of 13.6 per cent, marginally faster than the rate of general inflation. Considering the significant yield increases over this same period, due in part to publicly-funded research and advisory work and to land mechanisation improvements stimulated by grants and tax incentives to farmers, it seems a pity that consumers have not benefited from at least a modest fall in real food prices.

Too great a concern with statistical detail, however, only diverts attention from the fundamentals behind agricultural support. From a broader perspective, it is clear that Community agriculture is too large and produces too much food at the price levels set under the CAP and that these prices cause consumers to pay more than they would in an unsupported market.

One indicator that EEC agriculture is too large is that the resource cost (excluding environmental and amenity costs) of surplus food production is greater than its economic value on world markets. Opportunities to solve this surplus problem in the most obvious way, by lowering support prices, are blocked because of the assumption that, without such support, farmers' incomes would be unacceptably low.

While in certain Continental countries there may be grounds for this view, in the United Kingdom it is more difficult to demonstrate that widespread poverty among farmers would result (although the Low Pay Unit has shown that it is currently a reality for some farm workers).

On the other hand, from a wealth standpoint, farmers who own land are at the moment among the best-

off members of society. And it is generally accepted that support for product prices has played a large part in bringing this about through raising land prices; in the longer term capital appreciation must be counted as one of the returns to farming.

To change the support system so that those farmers in genuine need become its main beneficiaries would be unacceptable to powerful interest groups in British agriculture. If done quickly, lowering product prices would involve considerable adjustment costs, including a fall in land prices. And even then, contrary to the facile assumptions of some environmentalist critics (feature, August 2) of high-cost farming, it is by no means obvious that the appearance of the countryside would be enhanced as a result.

Yours faithfully,  
A. M. BURRELL,  
BERKELEY HILL,  
School of Rural Economics,  
Wye College (University of  
London),  
Kent,  
August 18.

## Spending in the public eye

From Mr David J. Critchley

Sir, Your report (August 24) that the Treasury paper on the financing of public spending has been "prepared under conditions of extreme confidentiality". Even the spending departments have been kept at arm's length. Does it contain something that you and I should not know?

Enough! Publish the report forthwith. Nail copies to church doors and town halls. Give them away in post offices. Then at least we will be able to come to a considered judgment on the matter.

But what are we promised? "A limited exercise in guided public debate." What boundless contempt for our ability to make up our own minds!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
DAVID J. CRITCHLEY,  
Ch. du Connétable 7,  
Coligny,  
1223 Genève,  
Switzerland,  
August 25.

## Body and mind

From Dr R. Littlewood

Sir, As both an anthropologist and a psychiatrist, I have been observing with some interest your focus on "holistic" medicine, a concept of therapy which aims to heal the whole individual in his psychological and social context, as opposed to the conventional fragmentation of the western patient into his constituent functions and dysfunctions.

This aim seems to be associated with the rather vacuous and uninformative assumption that non-western treatments such as traditional Chinese medicine always heal "body, mind and spirit" (August 18). Surely all the healing systems, biomedical or traditional, are holistic in that any specific technique only derives its meaning within the context of certain assumptions about man's nature and human society.

Traditional medical interventions in the non-industrialized world are frequently purely physical and often startlingly arbitrary and brief. Chinese medicine may treat disharmony between parents and children by simple moxibustion - burning paper scrolls on the body of the putative patient; no support or interpretations on the part of the healer and complete passivity on the part of the client.

Thanks to the attitude of our medical mandarins, alternative medicine is essentially private medicine and its merits are identical with the supposed attractions of private treatment - an intimate and empathic consultation conducted in a leisurely and congenial atmosphere. Curiously, the sudden awareness of the "alternative" approach coincides with the systematic dismantling of our health services.

The discovery that the cause of civil violence is apparently refined sugar (August 5) also coincides with our refusal to allocate resources to the penal system. Both instances are characterized by a feeling that we are estranged from some hypothetical state of nature by artificial attempts to control our own destinies.

Perhaps it would not be too fanciful to suggest that current interest in the "holistic" approach is merely the reflection which monetarism casts on medicine? Yours etc,  
ROLAND LITTLEWOOD,  
Department of Psychiatry,  
Guy's Hospital,  
St Thomas Street, SE1,  
August 19.

## Private line

From Mr James Pretty

Sir, Your leading article on national monopolies (August 22) mentions prices, quality of service and profitability as functions of a regulatory authority. Quality of service can include many things, but one aspect, availability, surely needs special mention. Are people in small isolated communities, who may already have lost their village shop (and with it the post office) and bus service to lose their telephone kiosk also, because it is unprofitable?

Alternatively, the regulatory authority will need power to insist in detail on the maintenance of several thousand of these amenities. More likely, perhaps, the Government will pass the buck and require local authorities to subsidize private Telecom whenever it claims that a local service is unprofitable, and therefore course some other amenity will be cut.

If a public service industry is nationalised, whatever the disadvantages, it can pursue its proper objective of providing a public service, which under private ownership must remain secondary to the amassing of profits.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES PRETTY,  
24 Merton Road,  
Watton,  
Norfolk,  
August 22.

## Breakfast fare

From Mr William Grandy

Sir, Unlike Mr N. A. Oppenheim (August 31) I found your reference to Sir William Wallace being hanged, beheaded, disembowelled and quartered most appropriate.

I was eating a kipper for breakfast. Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM GRANDY,  
16 Settrington Road, SW6,  
August 31.

From Mr Callum Beaton  
Sir, Mr N. A. Oppenheim's letter spoiled my lunch! Yours faithfully,  
CALLUM BEATON,  
Wood Edge,  
42 Cronks Hill Road,  
Meadvale, Reigate,  
Surrey,  
August 31.

## Brideshead Catholicism

From the Reverend Dr Gerard McKay

Sir, Clifford Longley's article yesterday (August 22), with its suggestion of a secretive and obscurantist minority hijacking the Church's legislative processes in order to impose its will furiously on the enlightened majority, may make exciting journalism but it does not correspond with the facts of the case.

When raising the question of the obligation of abstinence from meat on penitential days in the new code of canon law, Mr Longley uses this to complain about the lack of consultation in the preparation of the code. If he had read *Communio*, the official commentary of the commission for the revision of the code, he would have found the original discussion of the matter that took place in 1979. A text was agreed on in early 1980 and this substantially is what is in the new code. Nothing was sneaked in at the last moment when the rest of us weren't looking.

Mr Longley, admittedly along with many others, also misrepresents the significance of the canons on abstinence. He seems to think their principal purpose is to take us back to an illiberal and illogical practice: eating fish is no sacrifice, he tells us. In fact, the consultants constructed

the canons to remind us abstinence is a necessary part of Christian asceticism; it was traditionally expressed by not eating meat and, recognising that tradition has to adapt according to one's culture and circumstances, bishops therefore had to have the power to make whatever commutations were locally necessary.

The Church's rules on abstinence are actually exactly those under which we have been living since Paul VI promulgated his *Motu proprio*, *Poenitentini*, on February 17, 1966. The 1983 code has, in effect, codified this legislation. According to canon 6.2 of the new code this means the present local disposition will remain in force, unless specifically withdrawn, because the new code revokes only legislation, universal or particular, that is contrary to its prescriptions.

The bishops, therefore, are free to let the present situation continue if they wish; equally, they are free to introduce new regulations if they feel circumstances have changed from the time of the promulgation of *Poenitentini*. Yours faithfully,  
GERARD MCKAY,  
Roman Catholic Scottish National Tribunal,  
22 Woodrow Road,  
Glasgow,  
August 23.



## COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE  
August 31: Mrs John Duggdale has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Queen will open St Bartholomew's Church Centre and the Interpretative Centre, Passmore Edwards Museum at East Ham on December 14.  
The Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for the board of American Express and American Express International Banking Corporation at St James's Palace on November 29.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Council for National Academic Awards, will attend an awards ceremony in Edinburgh on November 23.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Becham  
and Miss P. A. Hammonson

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr and Mrs Simon Becham, and Patricia Ann, daughter of Mrs Sue Hammonson and the late Lewis W. Hammonson.

Mr D. A. Bevan  
and Miss J. H. Powell

The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Bevan, and Jennifer Helen, daughter of Mr J. E. Powell, MP, and Mrs Powell.

Mr M. G. Bromley-Martin  
and Miss A. F. Biley

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Captain and Mrs David Bromley-Martin, of Broomham, Essex, and Anna, daughter of Major Peter Biley, of Hyde Creek, Devon, and of the late Mrs M. A. Biley.

Mr E. A. Everall  
and Miss A. H. Watson

The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Wing Commander and Mrs Stuart Everall, of Longcross, Fife, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Watson, of Drovers, Mayfield, Sussex.

Mr G. R. F. Kynaston  
and Miss S. S. M. Binney

The engagement is announced between Roger, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. R. F. Kynaston, of Croxall, Durham, and Catherine, daughter of Commander and Mrs T. V. G. Binney, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr H. G. Lee-Warner  
and Miss A. C. de Rivas

The engagement is announced between Harry Granville, only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Lee-Warner, of Lynes Bar, Winchester, Gloucestershire, and Anna Chevalier, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth de Rivas, of Ash Cottage, Icomb, Stow-on-the-Wald, Gloucestershire.

Mr L. N. MacIntyre  
and Miss C. A. E. Medhurst

The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Brigadier and Mrs A. D. MacIntyre, of Sevenoaks, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. T. Medhurst, of Oxford, Kent.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment and The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot) will visit Headquarters The Prince of Wales's Division at Lichfield on November 25.  
Princess Anne will attend a reception to launch the Charing Cross Medical Research Centre Appeal at St James's Palace on December 8.

The Prince of Wales will visit the Glamorgan Heritage Coast Committee project in Mid Glamorgan, on November 21.

The Prince of Wales, president, International Council of United World Colleges, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will visit Atlantic College at St Donat's on November 21.

Princess Alexandra will visit the London Docklands to open the Enterprise Zone roads and the new Asda superstore on the Isle of Dogs and at Beckton on September 22.

Mr A. C. Mearhead  
and Dr K. S. M. Bryson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs G. F. Mearhead, of Larchwood, Wilton Lane, Jordans, Buckinghamshire, and Kirsty, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Bryson, of Bath, Avon.

Mr A. R. Paves  
and Miss C. D. Lang

The engagement is announced between Anthony, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Anson Paves, of Winton, Devon, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Lang, of Plymouth, Devon.

Mr S. Sterling  
and Miss E. M. George

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs S. Sterling, BSc (Hons), son of Mr and Mrs Leon Sterling, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, and Edwina, daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony George, of St John's, P.A. R. Wetherill, and Miss E. M. George.

Mr P. A. R. Wetherill  
and Miss E. M. George

The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of Mr Ian Wetherill, of Javes, Spain, and Mrs Jane Wetherill, of 9 Queens Elm Square, London SW3, and Edwina, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Pritchard-Barrett, of Rookery Farm, Kelsale, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

Mr A. E. V. White  
and Miss F. E. Allen

The engagement is announced between Keith, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs K. G. White, of SHAPE, Belgium, and Fiona Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel and Mrs J. Allen of Chir, Surrey.

Mr S. E. Wood  
and Miss C. M. Walton

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs Walter S. Wood, of Felton, Northumbria, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs George E. T. Walton, of York.

## Marriages

Mr J. Hayter  
and Miss E. G. Grist

The marriage took place on Tuesday, August 30, quietly in London between Mr John Hayter and the Hon Mrs Emma Grist.

Mr N. L. Boyle  
and Miss D. E. Walker

The marriage took place on August 27 at St James's Church, Merton, of Mr Nigel Leslie Boyle, only son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Boyle and Mrs Margaret Boyle, and Miss Dawn Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Walker.

## Luncheons

HM Government  
Mr Ray Whitney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of the High Commissioner for Barbados.

Butchers' Company  
The Master, Mr R. J. Lickorish, presided at a Court luncheon of the Butchers' Company held yesterday at Ironmongers' Hall. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr Jack G. Blandford and the reply was given by Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme.

Service dinner  
The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers gave a luncheon yesterday at the Tower of London for fusiliers who fought in the First World War. The Deputy Colonel of the Regiment (City of London), Major-General R. C. Webster, presided.

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Boon, 67; Mrs Heather Brigstocke, 54; Mr Jimmy Connors, 31; Professor David Dalrymple, 71; Sir Arthur Drew, 71; Lord George Brown, 69; Sir Edward Gosschen, 70; Mr Michael Hastings, 45; Air Marshal Sir Paul Holder, 72; Mr P. B. Lucas, 68; Lord Pagan of Northampton, 70; Professor Sir Desmond Ponder, 64; Sir Alexander Ross, 76; Viscount Simon, 81; Mr Victor Spink, 50; Professor George Temple, 82; Right Rev David Young, 52.

Lomond School, Helensburgh

Term starts on Tuesday, September 6. R. Scott is school captain and captain of rugby. Mr Peter McHugh succeeds Miss E. A. Kinnear as head of history.

Spectacle Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Spectacle Makers' Company for the ensuing year, to take office on October 3: Master: Mr Michael Rawlings; Upper Wardens: Mr Richard Meyer; Lower Wardens: Professor Herbert Dartnall.

Latest wills

Mr Claude McGeorge Frest, of Bromley, Kent, left estate valued at £209,575 net. After a personal bequest of £1,000 he left the residue to charity. Help the Aged.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Benito, Dr Thomas Eamon of Portliff, Killesno, Co. Cavan, estate in England, Wales and Republic of Ireland £222,394; Coake, Miss Rosa, of Worthing, West Sussex, £236,940; Wainman, Patricia Maudie, of Loughlin, Gwynedd, Irestate, £230,366.

Fit, Mr Robert Herbert, of Wells, Somerset, £256,667.

Prince's relapse

Bad Driburg, West Germany (AFP) — Prince Claus of The Netherlands, the husband of Queen Beatrix, has suffered a serious relapse of nervous depression and is undergoing treatment in a clinic at Bad Driburg, Westphalia, it was reported yesterday.

Science report

Protective antibody recognized in breast milk

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The protection from infections conferred on babies while they are breast fed, and for some time after they have been weaned, is well recognized. Now a group of scientists has identified a specific antibody in breast milk that protects infants against a specific disease, but it does not prevent their becoming carriers of the infection.

The finding was made for cholera, which kills about five million people a year in developing countries, mostly children under the age of five. The discovery has important implications for immunization programmes because doctors are examining the possibility of deliberately increasing in lactating women, in areas of risk, the level of protective antibodies.

The discovery was made by a team working with Dr Roger Glass, of the United States Centre for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Research, in Dhaka. The results are reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The research was started in 1980 against a background of scientific observations that showed two general phenomena. Compared to bottle-fed babies, nursing babies were less prone to diarrhoeal infections and when struck down, the disease was less severe and they recovered more quickly.

An examination was made to determine whether the two antibodies protected breast-fed babies from harbouring cholera bacteria in their intestines or from getting the disease, and, second, to discover if protection could be enhanced by feeding mothers and babies B-subunit, a non-toxic substance produced by the cholera organism but modified in the laboratory which had been shown to trigger an antibody response.

Since cholera is a highly infectious disease, the work had to be conducted under exacting conditions. The research also showed that the concentration of protective antibodies varied greatly in breast milk, and the proportion of children likely to become ill were significantly lower when the antibody levels were high.

Moreover, there were often unequal concentrations of the two antibodies. But the two protective agents appear to have synergistic effects because the proportion of children who became ill again correlated strongly with the combined levels of antibodies.

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.



Miss Teresa Needham who, at the age of 18, narrowly failed to become a chess grand master in the Seventh Masters International in London yesterday. She was playing the Danish international master Gert Iskov (Photograph: Suresh Kuradia).

## Stubble burning is sensible operation, Jopling says

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, played host to the media on his farm at Thirk, North Yorkshire, yesterday.

This year he has harvested about 250 acres of wheat and barley and so can claim first-hand knowledge of the problem of straw-burning. Mr Jopling said that burning was a matter for good sense, not legislation.

The farm is equipped to collect and stack 100 bales at a time, and it uses or sells as much as possible. "We use a tremendous amount, more, I would think, than most people, but even so we have a disposal problem and we have had to burn some this year," he said.

"I think there is a lot of confusion between straw and stubble burning, provided you take proper safeguards, stubble burning, as distinct from straw, is a sensible operation."

Mr Jopling said that this year was the first time he could remember finishing harvesting before the end of August. But rain was needed badly if the sugar beet was to have any chance of providing a decent crop, and he was not optimistic about potatoes.

because planting had been so delayed by the wet spring.

Mr Jopling said that it was very much a working farm rather than a country estate. In recent years it had been managed largely by a neighbour, Mr John Dearlove, but from now on his son, Nicholas, who graduated from Newcastle University, will gradually take over control.

Besides grain, sugar beet, potatoes, and peas, the farm has a small suckler herd and a beef fattening unit. The potatoes are contracted for sale to United Biscuits in Billingham for the manufacture of crisps.

Mr Jopling and his wife, Gail, commute every weekend when Parliament is sitting between London, and the farm, and his constituency, Westmorland and Lonsdale.

Having studied agriculture at Newcastle, then part of Durham University, Mr Jopling would like to play a more active part on the farm, but the past 12 years on the Conservative front bench have made that almost impossible.

"Yes, I do wish I had the time to be a full-time farmer. But I am totally committed to politics—make no mistake about that."

Mr Jopling denied that he had always wanted to be Minister of Agriculture. "Quite honestly I have discovered in politics that he who sets his mind on something is nearly always disappointed. When I entered politics, I never even thought that one day I would be a member of a government."

## Move to bring uplands under new controls

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-funded, quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land, and to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that could be grazed on any common known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor."

Updarts are defined as all areas above 800ft—about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales.

## THE ARTS

## Cinema

## A great showman, and never mind the message

**The Leopard (PG)**  
Gate Notting Hill

**The Twilight Zone (15)**  
Warner West End; ABC  
Shaftesbury Avenue;  
Studio Oxford Street

**Koyaanisqatsi (U)**  
Lumière

The misadventures of Luchino Visconti's *The Leopard*, and the reasons why it has taken 20 years to arrive in London in its authentic state, were described by Geoff Brown on this page yesterday. Even now it is not quite original, for it was shot in Technicolor, but if they have not quite recaptured the visual brilliance some of us remember from the 1963 Cannes Festival, where it won the Palme d'Or, the Technicolor laboratories have still done pretty well in restoring the

marvels of Giuseppe Rotunno's photography. In other respects, far from dating, the film actually looks better than it did on its first appearance. It may be that there is simply nothing of equal stature about at the moment for comparison (the film suggests incidentally what poor Cimino, with many more millions but not a fraction of Visconti's flair, was trying for in *Heaven's Gate*). It may be too that in the intervening years we have adjusted our views of Visconti. We have ceased to trouble our aesthetic conscience about whether or not he was a great artist with a big humanist message to be read, and have settled for the fact that he was a great showman, entertainer, story-teller and *metteur-en-scène*.

He was a highly intelligent adapter, too. The script, written with a team including his regular collaborator Suso Cecchi d'Amico, is a very satisfying reading of Lampedusa's novel, turning words into images and music. The final tableau scene, an hour-long display of marvellous visual bravura, is a clever cinematic equivalent to the Prince's long soliloquy which ends the book.

The story is set in Sicily at the period of the Risorgimento. Don Fabrizio, Prince of Salina (Burt Lancaster), is a survivor of a dying aristocratic race. He is at once fighting to prolong the reign of his class and class, and mourning its extinction. Everywhere he sees decay, not just in the self-contained poverty of the country and in the old order, but in the revolution itself. The old regime finds accommodations with the new; the revolutionaries become the new bourgeoisie.



Visual bravura of Rotunno's restored photography in *The Leopard*

The Prince himself negotiates the marriage of his nephew Tancredi (Alain Delon) to the daughter of a rich parvenu and political opportunist (Paolo Stoppa), "without prestige, but with power, which is more important". The Prince himself perceives the contrast between the girl's peasant business and the historical decadence of his own people. "We were the lions and the leopards. The jackals and hyenas will take our place. But we all, the lions, leopards, jackals and sheep, think we are the salt of the earth."

The energy of Visconti's treatment comes from his recognition that the Prince's melancholy is not an isolated and temporary sickness of history. It is a continuing problem. Each generation in turn must find itself swept from the present to the past, losing its grip on time.

Certainly Visconti himself shares the Prince's bitter-sweet nostalgia. He uses his Technicolor screen to record the life of that lost era in fascinated detail: the

family prayers in the great house, and the handkerchief which the Prince meticulously lays to kneel on; the things these people wore and ate; their beds, their sports, their manners. The images are richly evocative: the cortege of sombre carriages taking the family over the dusty brown landscape on the seasonal migration which even civil war cannot interrupt; the vista of worshippers in the great cathedral and beyond, the open door with carriages passing in the raw sunlight; the storeroom with all the chamber pots of a princely home ("A house where you know all the rooms is not worth living in"); the cloud of dust stirred up by a cavalcade as a girl runs through a deserted apartment.

It might be a museum; but Visconti gives it his characteristic theatrical vitality. The scene is in constant movement, propelled by a determined, formal choreography. Nino Rota's music, inclining to a pastiche of Verdi (there is a waltz which is actually claimed to be an unpublished Verdi composition), provides an almost uninterrupted commentary. It is intended as a compliment to the film to say that much of it (certainly Delon's young princeling) has the look of opera, and that you half expect the players at dramatic moments to burst into song.

With all the bravura and sensual delights, the film is immensely enjoyable. All that dates it is the sight of a starry cast still so young: Burt Lancaster, improbably dubbed into Italian; Alain Delon; a voluptuous Claudia Cardinale; and a positively infant Pierre Clementi, as the Prince's young son.

The *Twilight Zone*, which is brand new, actually looks more dated, because of its origins in twenty-year-old nostalgia. It is a tribute to Rod Serling's popular television series of the early Sixties, with four separate episodes, each by a different director.

Three of the episodes are taken from old *Twilight Zone* television scripts; significantly the one that is original to the film, written by its director John

Landis, is the least successful. The initial idea (suggested by a *Twilight Zone* episode, *A Quality of Mercy*) is good, but it never actually arrives at a dramatic conclusion. Vic Morrow plays a loud-mouthed, middle-aged racist, who finds himself translated into the role of a Jew in Occupied Paris, a Negro about to be lynched by the KKK in the Deep South and a fugitive in Vietnam. To be fair, the shooting of the episode was more than unlucky. Vic Morrow and two Vietnamese children were killed in a helicopter accident. The helicopter shots have been tactfully omitted from the final film, but the incident cannot have been creatively encouraging.

Steven Spielberg contributes a whimsical tale about old people in a retirement home transformed back into childhood. George Miller, who made *Mad Max*, directs a messy story about a man who is the only passenger on an aircraft to see a griffin on the wing.

The most ingenious episode, directed by Joe Dante, is about a monstrous little boy who can have everything he wishes for except happiness, and has turned his house and adopted family into things from the world of animated cartoons that is always running, jumping and squeaking on the television sets everywhere in the house. Dante and his designers are very successful in giving the place and the people the look of animated drawings, but even this episode fails to resolve itself satisfactorily. The short-story omnibus is a form that has never succeeded in the cinema: the stop-and-start build-up of one sequence after another - particularly when they are all so much in the same vein, as here - just seems not to work.

*Twilight Zone* did better on television. Godfrey Reggio spent seven years of loving labour making *Koyaanisqatsi*, so that there is a sense of guilty ingratitude in not feeling more enthusiastic about it. It is the sort of skillful non-narrative montage of fine photographic effects that makers of short films offer from time to time. *Koyaanisqatsi*, though, is feature length. It is mainly a tribute to the cinematographer Ronald Fricke's lenses and filters and helicopters and slow-motion and time-lapse effects.

Meticulously composed to the scholarly monotony of Philip Glass's music, the film is intended as "an intense and unique look at the superstructure and mechanics of modern life... [integrating] images, music and ideas". It is rather a matter of sensations more than ideas. The mushroom cloud, the spent rockets, the contrast of delectable humanity and industrial wealth, all the accusing faces (invisible if you go around pointing 600mm lenses at people) and the heroic rather sensible Hopi Indian prophecies do not actually add up to a significant statement on the human condition.

"Koyaanisqatsi" is, it seems, a Hopi Indian word meaning "life out of balance".

David Robinson

## Television

## Ours is darkness

The British are a secretive lot. As a nation we reserve as a virtue so it is not surprising that our Government reflects this inclination to keep things quiet even when knowledge of them is obviously in the national interest. BECI is currently probing this dense area of anti-democratic inhibition in Secrets, and is making a good job of it. Last night the producer Sue Bourne focused on state secrets and in particular on industrial pollution and alcoholism. Both are obviously against the national interest but not in the sense, say, of details of our latest anti-tank weapon, though secrecy appears to have just grown and grown.

The Anscobes, Alan and Sylvia, farm outside Huddersfield overlooking an ICI factory which is high enough on the hazard list to warrant an emergency disaster plan for the area. They are primarily concerned with what comes out of its chimneys. The council knows but will not tell - it only tells those it thinks should know, and frankness from ICI is provided by law.

The Anscobes are convinced the emissions are harmful. Mrs Anscobe has headaches and nausea. She and her husband, dutifully logging every apparent

transgression, have carried on a 15-year fight to find out. Other people are concerned, too, but the council's environmental officer, Mr John Greenwood, says the authority does not see the point of a liaison committee with residents - though he concedes, in general, that there should be a stronger right to know.

Then there is alcoholism. In 1979, a government report warned that it was a national epidemic. Neither Labour nor Conservative governments have released it. Enterprising foreigners have got hold of it and published it. Enquiries after copies have included the parliamentary library and the Department of Health. *Panorama* did a programme on it without being prosecuted (it is classified), and you can get it at some libraries though you could be prosecuted for that.

Those horrid foreigners are much more open. The Dutch, we learnt, consult - and citizens can readily find out what is going on and coming out of where. It seems that democracy, in what we like to think of as its cradle, has some way to go.

Dennis Hackett

## Promenade Concert

RPO/Groves

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Yo Yo Ma took the Prom audience by storm on Wednesday night in a passionately felt, forcefully projected performance of Dvorak's B minor Cello Concerto. Whether it was the sort of climate best suited to the work's healthy growth is another matter, but for sheer vigour of commitment and lack of compromise his reading well deserved its long applause.

It was the sort of playing which invited the audience to catch its every breath with the soloist, from the almost abrasively assertive opening, from its barely breathed second theme, through its prima donna act in the Adagio, to the brutally vivacious finale. And if, particularly in the latter two movements, the music itself was threatened with eclipse, then so too, but more mercifully, was the Royal Philharmonic. It was a little higher on its toes than earlier in the week, but still unnecessarily ragged in ensemble.

When the soloist was inclined to take too little as read, the orchestra was allowed by Sir Charles Groves (replacing, for

announced) reasons, Yuri Temirkanov) to take rather too much for granted. This reluctance ever to push the innermost content of the score quite as far as it can go took the edge off a performance of Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony which, though undistinctive in character, had broad cumulative power.

Those who watch as well as listen closely will notice time and time again how this orchestra's latent character and imagination flash to the surface as soon as eye-contact is established with its conductor. But too often, again, the head remained bowed to the score, and attributes like the fine, sharp-edged tone at the start of the scherzo, or the subsidiary detail in the Adagio, slid out of focus.

The strings, too, needed to listen with far more imagination to the sound they were making in the slow movement in order to engage that of the audience. As it was, both here and in the finale, duty seemed to cast a dull, even delight, and even fine woodwind and side drum solos could only take their place in a rather laboriously linear reading.

Hilary Finch

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

## Social niceties get short shrift

**Rosenkavalier**  
Assembly Hall

Perhaps the shadow of Frank Dunlop, director-elect of the 1984 Edinburgh Festival, is already cast over a corner of this year's events. Mr Dunlop is a man of the theatre; his predecessors, virtually without exception, have been men of classical music. And so at the Assembly Hall this week and next there is a *Rosenkavalier* with neither singers nor orchestra but instead the actors of the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow.

A note in the festival programme tantalizingly recalls the first sketch for *Der Rosenkavalier* found after Hofmannsthal's death. He devised it, much under the influence of Mozart, with his friend Count von Kessler and opened it where Act II now begins, in the house of Fainal. Were the Citizens to play this fragment? Hopes of such a rarity were dashed by the sale outside the theatre of ENO's regular libretto. Inside the Citizens were offering the familiar Hofmannsthal text in translation (by Robert David MacDonald) with the music by Strauss R. (two quotations only) subjugated to that of Strauss I.

Philip Prowse, both director and designer of the play, has a good deal more success with his set than with his actors. Nothing could be further in flavour from eighteenth-century Vienna than

the interior of the Assembly Hall, which is pure Fort Knox, Calvinist. Prowse has turned his open stage into a vast, gilded wedding cake surmounted by a myriad of candles, white carnations and noisettes. Above are billow-white canopies and in the centre is the rumpled bed where Octavian and the Marschallin have spent their night of love.

At the start it is a visual joy, from the centre stalls at least; upstairs the view might not be so good. But it scarcely helps to observe the social niceties of Hofmannsthal's comedy. Against all probability the Marschallin, Herr von Fainal and the Act III Gasts share the same furniture. "Do you call this a chamber separate?" is a question in the last act *melee*, and the audience is entitled to guffaw. But the social niceties, on which Hofmannsthal was an expert, are not exactly the strength of this production.

Gary Oldman's Octavio, a bullet-headed striping, far from being "a Young Gentleman of Noble Family" has scarcely an ounce of aristocracy in him, although it does help white he puts on a silver wig for the presentation of the rose. The first moral of this *Rosenkavalier* *chre* *Musik* is that Octavian should be played by a woman as Hofmannsthal and Strauss directed.

The real hollow in the centre is Ochs himself. On the evidence of the first of the public performances Robert David MacDonald's

Ochs has no more style than his own translation. He starts with the physical disadvantage of being too old and too slim: thin Ochs has no more credible than emaciated Hofmannsthal recognized as much from the beginning when he complained that a spectre-like Ochs would be "the death of the opera". Mr MacDonald, his face pock-marked and carbuncled, his lips liver-coloured, looked more and more like Bela Lugosi and less and less like Baron Ochs as the evening progressed.

The successes included Katherine Kinnear as the Marschallin, who brings a touch of imperial Vienna and in her melancholy monologue on the passing of time at last treats Hofmannsthal seriously. Yolanda Vasquez is a pretty and mettlesome Sophie while Claran Hinds and Johanna Kirby bring a touch of *commedia dell'arte* to the Italian intrigues.

Mr MacDonald may follow Hofmannsthal's text faithfully but he rarely makes contact with his spirit. Words from the 1980s - "gor", "spat" - lie uneasily with Sheridan-esque references to languishing and the vapours. After the first performance of *Der Rosenkavalier* at La Scala Hofmannsthal commented sadly that his text had a major defect: its charm and individuality disappeared in translation. And not only at La Scala...

John Higgins

**Murderer, Hope of Women**  
King's Theatre

A funny thing happened to Glen Terley's new ballet on its way to Edinburgh. It lost the score by Schoenberg to which it was meant to be danced, and turned from being a ballet based on Oscar Kokoschka's play *Murderer, Hope of Women* into a production of the play directed by a choreographer, spoken by dancers and intermittently reinforced by the bangs of a percussionist in the pit.

This curious *volte face* looks like a deliberate attempt to shock, but I suspect there may be a more simple explanation: the woolly-minded changing and chopping of ideas during rehearsals. On the other hand, the work is shocking not for its mild pornography but for its waste of the talent of

**Songmakers' Almanac**  
Queen's Hall

**Concertgebouw/Haitink**  
Usher Hall

The breadth and strength of music-making at this year's festival could scarcely be better demonstrated than by Wednesday's two main concerts. At the Queen's Hall, there were three

performers and producers who normally show themselves on a different level from this.

One must not blame the disaster on the dancers. True, they had no skill in speaking their lines; and an appalling mixture of accents made worse by the stylized rhythms that have been inflicted upon them. But there is also the point that, as a playwright, Kokoschka is a pretty good painter. If he were not, nobody would have given a moment's thought to reviving this rubbish.

I dare not try to summarize the plot, firstly because I think Kokoschka hardly had one, secondly because if he did Terley has made no sense of it, and thirdly because you would hardly believe it if I described what they did and said.

However, the main themes do reveal themselves as blood and

lust, neither of them convincingly expressed either in the text or in the production.

Terley presents the women as leopards on heat, the men as ragamuffins, and the heroine (Lucy Bess) as Indiana Duncan captured by Klint. The murderer she hopes for is Albert van Nierop, painted in wood, given a pink hair-do and draped by Nadine Baylis with some of her all-purpose setting which also turns up in the other costumes. The iron cage of Kokoschka's original production has for some extraordinary reason become a forest glade: an unlikely setting for all these goings-on.

Grasping desperately in an attempt to find any flotsam from the wreck, all I can get hold of is the self-conscious attempt to shock, with a mixture of crudity, semi-nudity and punk elements which I saw deployed better in a very minor workshop production

by Michael Clark at Riverside Studios last weekend. I also noticed once or twice some movements remembered from Ziegfeld. They served as a reminder of the days when Terley was making real ballets for this company.

Probably for the first time in my life, I envied those members of the audience who, free of professional commitment, could leave the theatre as soon as it became clear how things were going.

It is odd that Kokoschka's paintings have ended up making so little contribution to this production, since Ballet Rambert seems to be on a real painterly kick this week. There is Bridget Riley's creation - which I shall be reviewing tomorrow - and this programme began with Robert North's ballet inspired by the paintings of Picasso. I must say that the latter, for all its ingenuity,

was no exaggeration, just the revelation of Bruckner's "farewell".

When John Drummond leaves Edinburgh at the end of next week he can look back on this day's work with pride.

John Higgins

really has so little dance interest that it cannot bear repeated viewings.

In this context, Christopher Bruce's recent creation *Concertino* alone holds to the company's traditions by trying to make its dramatic points through the relation of dance and music. On seeing it again, I still find the exact nature of that drama confused, but it holds the attention safely and shows that the Rambert dancers, although they cannot act, can still dance. What a pity that the programme as a whole gave them so little opportunity to do so.

John Percival

**GATE BLOOMSBURY**  
337 8402, 851 1172

① ANOTHER TIME  
ANOTHER PLACE

② The Ploughman's  
Lunch

**GATE MAY FAIR**  
353 2021

The KING of comedy.  
HELD OVER - HELD OVER

Buy your seats early - 1000 seats

**Royal Opera House**

**LULU**  
Alban Berg  
(Act III realised by Friedrich Cerha)

Conductor: Colin Davis

Cast includes:  
Karen Armstrong  
Brighton Fassbender  
Donald Grobe  
Ryszard Karczewski  
Robin Leggate/Gunter Reuch  
Erik Sedláček

Sep 23, 24, 27, 28 & 29.00pm

Tickets £14.19

01-210 1066/1917

Seat reservations and  
credit card bookings  
Access and Visa welcome

**SOLD OUT IN 1981  
DON'T MISS IT  
IN 1983!**

**5th Sept - 15th Oct**

**FEDOR DOSTOEVSKY'S**  
**CRIME AND PUNISHMENT**

Directed by  
Yuri Lyubimov  
USSR

Designed by  
David Borovsky  
USSR

Lyric Hammersmith  
01-741 2311

**NT NEXT WEEK AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE**

5 September to 10 September

**Olivier: Mon, Tues 7.15, Wed 8.00 & 7.15**  
**Christopher Hampton's TALES FROM HOLLYWOOD**  
"A fascinating play about the colony of German writers who found themselves exiled in Tinseltown in the 1940s..."  
(Picked up by Guardian, at the play's premiere in Los Angeles last year)

**Olivier: Thurs, Fri 7.15, Sat 8.00 & 7.15**  
**Brecht's THE RIVALS**  
"Sumptuous, elegant, sensitive, melancholic and very funny" (P. Times)

**Lyttelton: Mon 7.45, Tues 8.00 & 7.45**  
**Hart & Kaufman's famous YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU**  
"Superbly plotted comedy" (Times)

**Lyttelton: Wed, Thurs, Fri 8.00 & 7.15**  
**Edoardo De Filippo's INNER VOICES**  
"Ralph Richardson... mesmerising" (New York Times)

**Cottesloe: Mon 7.30**  
**Maston's THE FAWN**  
"A great English comedy" (Observer)

**Cottesloe: Tues, Wed, Thurs 7.30**  
**Gay's THE BEGGAR'S OPERA**  
"Exuberant comedy of low life" (Times Out)

**Cottesloe: Last 3 pacts Fri 7.30, Sat 8.30 & 7.30**  
**Peter Gill's SMALL CHANGE**  
"Completely absorbing" (Times Out)

**ALL AIR CONDITIONED**

BOX OFFICE: 337 8402/851 1172  
GENERAL & BOX OFFICE: 337 8402/851 1172  
day - 10.00am-6.00pm, evenings - 7.00pm-10.00pm  
COTTESLOE: 337 8402/851 1172  
Beaumont: 337 8402/851 1172  
BOX OFFICE: 337 8402/851 1172

12/83	Low Stock	Price Ch'ge	Int. only	Gross Red. Yield

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

70	L C C C	2%	1930	34	12.494
71	L C C C	2%	1934	34	1.743 10.888
72	L C C C	2%	85-87	51	6.726 11.265
73	L C C C	2%	88-90	52	5.889 12.030
74	L C C C	2%	90-92	53	5.313 12.828
75	A G M C	7%	91-92	73	5.046 11.911
76	A G M C	7%	93-95	74	10.128 12.217
77	A G M C	7%	95-99	75	9.112 12.567
78	WATER	4	34-03	34	0.817 11.607
79	W	7%	82-84	80	7.370 12.627
80	N I	7%	83-88	80	7.502 11.527

STAR STOCKS					
13%	Wrigley	\$194	+	28.1	4.3
21%	Can Pac Ord	\$194	+	41.7	26.3
14%	Exxon Corp	\$229	+	58.8	11.4
14%	Florida Power	\$229	+	58.8	11.4
7%	Hollinger	\$130	+	..	..
15%	Shelley Oil	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Wm. S. Hatfield	\$130	+	..	..
6%	10 Int	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Kaiser Alum	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Wm. S. Hatfield	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Norton Simon	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Pan Canadian	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Trans Can P	\$130	+	..	..
10%	US Steel	\$130	+	..	..
10%	Zapata Corp	\$130	+	..	..

78	Allied Irish	140	89	64	8.4
79	Aspacash 2	89	89	8.0	8.4
80	Bank of America	140	89	8.0	10.0
81	Bank of Montreal	140	89	8.0	10.0
82	Bank of Ireland	140	89	8.0	10.0
83	Bank of Scotland	140	89	8.0	10.0
84	Bank of England	140	89	8.0	10.0
85	Bank of London	140	89	8.0	10.0
86	Bank of Paris	140	89	8.0	10.0
87	Bank of Spain	140	89	8.0	10.0
88	Bank of Portugal	140	89	8.0	10.0
89	Bank of Greece	140	89	8.0	10.0
90	Bank of Turkey	140	89	8.0	10.0
91	Bank of Persia	140	89	8.0	10.0
92	Bank of India	140	89	8.0	10.0
93	Bank of China	140	89	8.0	10.0
94	Bank of Japan	140	89	8.0	10.0
95	Bank of Korea	140	89	8.0	10.0
96	Bank of Siam	140	89	8.0	10.0
97	Bank of Ceylon	140	89	8.0	10.0
98	Bank of Malaya	140	89	8.0	10.0
99	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
100	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
101	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
102	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
103	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
104	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
105	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
106	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
107	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
108	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
109	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
110	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
111	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
112	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
113	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
114	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
115	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
116	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
117	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
118	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
119	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
120	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
121	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
122	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
123	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
124	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
125	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
126	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
127	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
128	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
129	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
130	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
131	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
132	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
133	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
134	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
135	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
136	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
137	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
138	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
139	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
140	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
141	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
142	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
143	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
144	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
145	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
146	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
147	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
148	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
149	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
150	Bank of Java	140	89	8.0	10.0
151	Bank of Sumatra	140	89	8.0	10.0
152	Bank of Borneo	140	89	8.0	10.0
153	Bank of Celebes	140	89	8.0	10.0
154	Bank of Java	140			

9794	Allen-Loyola	350		12.8	11.1	11.9
9795	Allen-Loyola	350	+	12.8	11.1	11.9
9796	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9797	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9798	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9799	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9800	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9801	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9802	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9803	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9804	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9805	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9806	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9807	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9808	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9809	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9810	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9811	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9812	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9813	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9814	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9815	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9816	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9817	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9818	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9819	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9820	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9821	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9822	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9823	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9824	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9825	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9826	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9827	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9828	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9829	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9830	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9831	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9832	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9833	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9834	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9835	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9836	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9837	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9838	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9839	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9840	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9841	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9842	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9843	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9844	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9845	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9846	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9847	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9848	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9849	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9850	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9851	Beit A	145		12.8	11.1	11.9
9852	Beit A					

[illegible]

#3	Low Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pace	Gross Yr %
84	Aikins Bros	83		7.1	8.4
77	Alzwoods PLC	141	+	2.9	2.2
	Antl & Wiborg	37	..	1.3	3.1

		1982/83			
	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price
42.1		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hampson Ind	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.4		61	21	Hanover Corp	33
12.4		163	37	Hanover Inv	143

1982/83			
Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
%	%	%	%
..	1.1b	7.5	13.4
..	2.6	4.6	4.6
+5	2.6	1.8	34.9

Symbol	Price	Ch'ge	Volume	Div	Yld %	P/E	1988 High
Perrill	70	..	4.2	6.0	11.3		
Cruc	114	..	10.2	8.9	22.6		T-
...	200	..	5.1	2.3	21.5		17 1/2
...	106	..	15.0	2.4	8.6		17 1/2

equity. The company's largest shareholder is the El Oro Mining Shares of British Aerospace celebrated the signing of the Alarm missile deal with the Government with a 3p rise to 180p before closing unchanged at 177p. The deal is thought to be worth about £300m and won in the face of stiff opposition from the United States.

1906	654	Scot Northern	367	4.6	4.1
406	228	Sea Alliance	395	14.4	16.6
406	228	Stevens Est	367	4.6	4.1
40	48	St. John	230	5.5	2.6
129	138	St. Michaels	230	5.5	2.6
40	48	TR Australia	367	4.6	4.1
216	72	St. C. Ldn Dist	119	1.8	1.8
186	78	TR Ind. & Gen	107	4.5	4.2
216	147	TR Natural Res	216	18.8	18.8
129	114	TR Nth America	161	4.8	3.9
129	114	TR Nth America	161	3.9	2.2
186	78	TR Nth America	107	4.8	3.9
186	78	TR Property	161	4.8	3.9
186	78	TR Technology	161	4.8	3.9
186	78	TR Technology	161	4.8	3.9
200	139	Thurg Sec 'Cap'	222	1.8	1.8
186	187	Thurgents Trust	180	9.7	6.0
186	187	Thurg Deprec	180	3.6	3.6
186	91	Tribune Int	149	5.9	1.2

1983	Low Company	Price	Chg	Pct	Div	Yld	52 Wk
Z							
100	TDK	16 1/4	-	0.2	0.2	20.7	
101	TAC	150	-	15.7	7.1	15.7	
102	TAI	20	-	0.9	2.1	10.7	
103	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
104	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
105	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
106	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
107	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
108	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
109	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
110	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
111	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
112	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
113	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
114	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
115	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
116	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
117	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
118	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
119	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
120	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
121	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
122	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
123	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
124	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
125	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
126	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
127	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
128	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
129	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
130	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
131	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
132	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
133	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
134	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
135	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
136	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
137	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
138	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
139	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
140	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
141	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
142	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
143	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
144	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
145	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
146	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
147	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
148	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
149	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
150	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
151	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
152	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
153	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
154	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
155	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
156	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
157	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
158	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
159	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
160	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
161	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
162	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
163	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
164	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
165	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
166	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
167	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
168	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
169	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
170	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
171	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
172	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
173	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
174	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
175	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
176	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
177	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
178	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
179	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
180	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
181	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
182	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
183	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
184	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
185	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
186	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
187	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
188	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
189	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
190	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
191	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
192	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
193	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
194	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
195	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
196	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
197	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
198	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
199	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	
200	TAL	10 1/2	-	1.0	1.0	10.7	

SHIPPING							
100	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
101	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
102	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
103	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
104	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
105	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
106	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
107	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
108	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
109	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
110	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
111	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
112	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
113	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
114	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
115	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
116	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
117	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
118	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
119	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
120	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
121	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
122	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
123	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
124	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
125	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
126	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
127	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
128	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
129	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
130	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
131	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
132	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
133	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
134	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
135	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
136	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
137	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
138	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
139	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
140	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
141	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
142	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
143	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
144	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
145	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
146	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
147	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
148	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
149	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
150	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
151	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
152	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
153	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
154	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
155	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
156	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
157	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
158	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
159	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
160	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
161	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
162	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
163	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
164	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
165	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
166	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
167	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
168	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
169	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
170	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
171	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
172	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
173	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
174	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
175	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
176	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
177	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
178	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
179	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
180	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
181	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
182	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
183	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
184	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
185	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
186	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
187	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
188	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
189	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
190	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0	
191	California Inc	718	-	15.5	2.7	15.5	
192	Jacobs J	1	-	1.1	6.2	1.1	
193	Ocean Trans	213	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
194	Wm O'Neil	213	-	1.3	6.7	1.3	
195	Am Ste Ports	178	-	12.0	3.6	12.0</	

125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
Willis C. & Sons	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794																																																																																																																																																																																																														

[illegible][illegible]

... minimum. \* Ex-factory. \* Ex-ship or shore split.  
... Tax free. \* Price adjusted for late dealings. .. N.  
... significant data.

	September 1 (day's average)	September 1 (close)	1 month
New York	31.970-1.140	31.940-1.140	0.02-0.01c disc
Montreal	31.970-1.140	31.940-1.140	0.01-0.01c prem
London	90.86-0.35	90.86-0.35	0.00-0.00c
Brussels	90.86-0.35	90.86-0.35	0.00-0.00c
Paris	90.86-0.35	90.86-0.35	0.00-0.00c
Dublin	1.2000-1.3000	1.2000-1.3000	0.00-0.00c
Frankfurt	4.020-4.030	4.020-4.030	0.00-0.00c
Amsterdam	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	0.00-0.00c
Madrid	227.73-228.73	227.73-228.73	0.00-0.00c
Barcelona	11.20-11.21	11.20-11.21	0.00-0.00c
Oslo	11.20-11.21	11.20-11.21	0.00-0.00c
Stockholm	11.20-11.21	11.20-11.21	0.00-0.00c
Geneva	2660-2700	2660-2700	0.00-0.00c
Tokyo	3.20-3.21	3.20-3.21	0.00-0.00c
Zurich	3.20-3.21	3.20-3.21	0.00-0.00c

# Rates

Clearing Banks Rate/Fort

Discount: Mkt Low/High  
Overnight: High/Low

Week Fixed: P/L

Treasury Bills (200%)

Australia  
Bahrein  
Finland  
Greece  
Hong Kong  
Iraq  
Kuwait  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
New Zealand  
Saudi Arabia  
South Africa  
South Korea

Australia	1.6825-1.7075	418
Bahama	0.54-0.6000	606
Philadelp	8.9705-9.0105	419
Greece	1.37-1.45	350
Hong Kong	11.3250-11.3100	256
Iran	S.A.	214
Italy	0.4300-0.4000	274
Kenya	3.9900-3.9300	386
Malaysia	220-235	385
Mexico	2.3670-2.3070	80
New Zealand	3.1600-3.1900	83
Saudi Arabia	1.1825-1.1525	253
Singapore	1.6900-1.6800	79

• Ireland	1.1925-1.1942	167
• Canada	1.2277-1.2290	226
Netherlands	3.5190-3.6210	305
Belgium	54.20-54.31	571a
• France	8.7254-7.2626	262
West Germany	3.6920-3.6979	363
Portugal	122.75-124.75	211
Spain	362.6-362.7	362
Italy	1261-1312	562a
Norway	7.5100-7.5109	435
• France	8.10-8.10	436
Sweden	7.5451-7.5559	437
Japan	206.45-206.65	1204
Austria	18.94-18.95	262
Switzerland	2.1825-2.1835	270

• Ireland omitted in US editions.

Euro-\$ Deposits	
(5%) daily call; seven days, 10-14% per month; 15-24% three months; 25-29% six months; 30%-35% 12%	239 238 237 236 235 234 233 232 231 230 229 228 227 226 225 224 223 222 221 220 219 218 217 216 215 214 213 212 211 210 209 208 207 206 205 204 203 202 201 200 199 198 197 196 195 194 193 192 191 190 189 188 187 186 185 184 183 182 181 180 179 178 177 176 175 174 173 172 171 170 169 168 167 166 165 164 163 162 161 160 159 158 157 156 155 154 153 152 151 150 149 148 147 146 145 144 143 142 141 140 139 138 137 136 135 134 133 132 131 130 129 128 127 126 125 124 123 122 121 120 119 118 117 116 115 114 113 112 111 110 109 108 107 106 105 104 103 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89 88 87 86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

هكذا من الأصل

الجمعة ٢٤ من ربيع الثاني ١٤٠٤

## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-537 1234

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 708.6 up 1.2  
FT 100: 79.51 up 0.18  
FT 100: 79.51 up 0.18  
(Datastream estimate)  
Bargains: 20,546  
Datastream USM: Leaders  
Index: 100.26 up 0.52  
New York: Dow Jones  
Average: (latest) 1212.91  
down 3.25  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index: 9,228.35 up 38.92  
Hongkong: Hang Seng  
Index: 955.24 down 10.70  
Amsterdam: 149.9 up 0.5  
Sydney: AO Index: 706.5 up 5.2  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index: 926.80 up 12.70  
Brussels: General Index  
132.20 down 0.23  
Paris: CAC Index: 134.5  
down 0.2  
Zurich: SKA General: 297.3  
up 2.7

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling £1.4990 up 1/4 cent  
Index 85.5 up 0.3  
DM 4.0425 up 0.01  
FF 12.1550 up 0.0425  
Yen 370 up 2.0  
Dollar Index 129.4 down 0.1  
DM 2.6840

**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.4975  
Dollar DM 2.6855  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
ECU £0.56324  
SDR £0.699531

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
Bank base rate 9%  
Finance houses base rate 10%  
Discount market loans week fixed 8%  
3 month interbank 9 1/4% - 9 1/2%  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%  
3 month DM 5 1/4% - 5 1/2%  
3 month FF 15% - 16%  
**US rates:**  
Bank prime rate 11.00%  
Fed funds 9%  
Treasury long bond 100% - 100 1/2%  
**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling**  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

## GOLD

**London fixed (per ounce):**  
am \$41.80 pm \$41.80  
close \$41.25-41.7 (227.50-278) up 32  
New York latest \$41.80  
(Kruggerand) (per coin):  
\$429-430.50 (2286-2297)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$98.99 (\$85.75-88)  
\*Excludes VAT

## TODAY

Interims: Ags, Alexander  
Higgs, Church and Co., Ham-  
ilton Oil, Great Britain, Meller-  
wey Int'l, Westwood Dated.  
Finals: Consolidated Plani-  
tations, Whitworth Electric.  
Economic Statistics: Car and  
commercial vehicle production  
(July - final). Unemployment  
and unfilled vacancies (August -  
Prov). Housing starts and  
completions (July). House  
renovations (second quarter).  
United Kingdom official re-  
serves (August). Capital issues  
and redemptions (during the  
month of August).

## ANNUAL MEETINGS

Bridgend Processes, Con-  
naught Rooms, Great Queen  
Street, WC2 (11.00).  
Cable & Wireless, Savoy  
Hotel, Strand, WC2 (noon).  
Collection Industries, Browns  
Hotel, Dover Street, W1 (noon).  
Hallas Group, Windsor House,  
Southmoor Road, Wythen-  
shaw, Manchester (11.00).  
Shaw Carpets, Post House,  
Ossett, N. Wakefield (noon).  
Stroud Riley Drummond,  
Bankfield Hotel, Bingley (11.30).

## Meaney takes top Rank job

The Rank Organisation com-  
pleted the formation of its new  
board of directors yesterday with  
the appointment of Sir Patrick  
Meaney as chairman. He was  
formerly chairman of Thomas  
Tilling, which was recently taken  
over by BTR.

The current chairman, Mr  
Russell Evans, will step down  
from his £73,000-a-year job in  
November. His three-year service  
contract will be honoured, Rank  
said yesterday.

Redundancies part of new chairman's strategic plan  
More job losses and yard closures  
warning at British ShipbuildersBy Edward Tawans  
Industrial Correspondent

A new long-term plan for the future of crisis-ridden British Shipbuilders will be presented to the Government before Christmas, Mr J. Graham Day revealed yesterday as he took over as chairman of the state industry.

He warned, however, that the redundancy programme, involving 9,000 job losses, would continue, and that yard closures could not be ruled out.

Mr Day, a 50-year-old Canadian and former barrister, also called for a new attitude among workers - "from the managing director to the tea lady" - and much improved efficiency and productivity in the yards.

Mr Day was one of three nationalized industry chairmen who formally assumed their roles yesterday. Mr Robert Haslam, former deputy chairman of ICI and still chairman of Tate and Lyle, took over at British Steel from Mr Ian MacGregor who moved over to the National Coal Board in place of Sir Norman Siddall.

In a further expected move, BSC announced that the deputy chairman, Mr Robert Scholey, had been appointed chief executive.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.



Mr Graham Day (left), the new British Shipbuilders' chief, with fellow nationalized industry chairmen Mr Ian MacGregor (top right) and Mr Robert Haslam.

The latter totalling £128m last year and while they would be less this year, said Mr Day, there was no chance of breaking even.

Sir Robert Addison, Mr Day's predecessor, failed to win wholehearted support from Mr Lamont for a £200m emergency package of measures to tide over the industry until orders improve.

The Minister promised only that he would study requests for assistance on a case-by-case basis.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

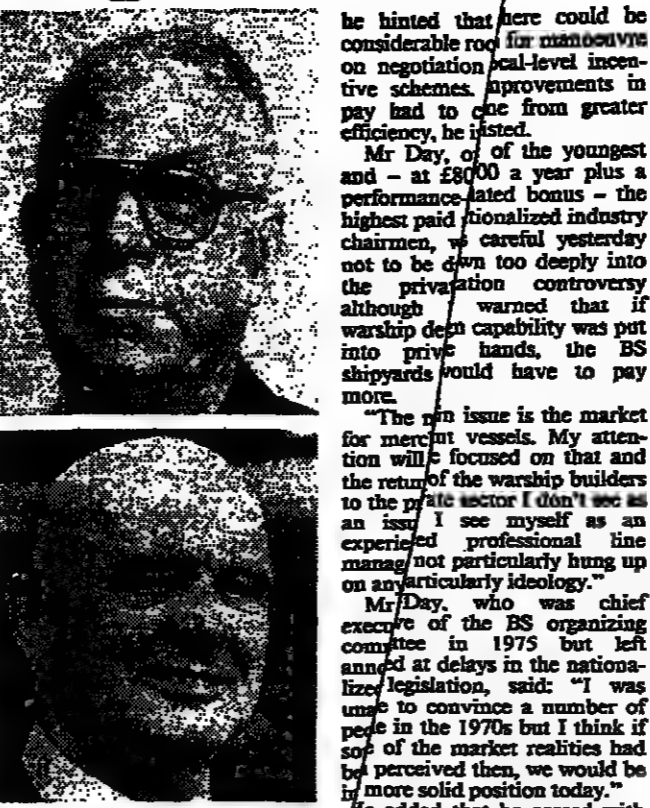
Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.



Mr Robert Haslam, former deputy chairman of ICI, speaking at a podium.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.

City Editor's Comment  
Now the invisibles come to light

The revelation yesterday that Britain last year ran a surplus on her international balance of payment nearly £1,500m higher than previously suggested serves as a pointed reminder of the pitfalls that lie in wait for the unwary, by they policy maker or speculator, who dare to put their trust in official statistics.

Instead of a current account surplus of £4,081m shown by the most recent trade figures only a week ago, the balance of payments "Pink Book" reveals a 1982 surplus of £5,428m. This, we are told, results from the discovery of £1,456m of extra invisible earnings, mostly income on investments abroad, due to "later and more complete information".

The record surplus in 1981, initially put at just over £6,000m, has by the same token, also been revised up to £6,547.

These revisions are not simply of historical interest. They imply that the trade statistics for this year too are seriously underestimating Britain's performance on invisibles - the services provided by the City, shipping, tourism and the like - and thus giving an excessively gloomy picture of what is happening to our external balance.

According to the Whitehall statisticians, the invisibles balance has been running in the black to the tune of around £250m a month so far this year, reflecting a sizeable improvement on the £150m a month initially estimated for last year. In fact, we now know the true figure in 1982 was £275m a month.

It, as forecasts from the Committee on Invisible Exports suggest, is indeed set for a substantial increase this year, big upward revisions for 1983 are in prospect.

The first of these will come with the second quarter's balance of pay-

ments estimates released in a week's time.

Only a few days ago, it seemed that the Government's forecast of a £1,500m external payments surplus this year would be proved hopelessly optimistic, with a cumulative surplus of only £478m, in the first seven months. That gloom now looks somewhat misplaced.

Britain's invisible exporters, thus, have every reason to feel pleased with themselves (even though a large part of the City's extra earnings last year, for instance, reflected windfall gains from the lower pound). Excluding government transactions, the private sector invisibles surplus of more than £7,000m in 1982 far exceeded the £4,600m contribution made by North Sea oil.

Nevertheless, the unexpected boost to invisible earnings may only postpone rather than avoid the plunge into current account deficit presaged by the catastrophic deterioration in Britain's trade in goods.

Between January and July this year, we ran a deficit on visible trade of £1,200m, despite the contribution of North Sea oil, compared with a surplus of £2,120m in 1982 and more than £3,000m in 1981. Imports of manufactured goods exceeded exports for the first time since the Industrial Revolution. And this has happened at a time when Britain is experiencing its slowest recovery from recession since the war.

Given Britain's consumers' huge appetite for imports, a quickening of economic growth would be almost certain to produce the first current account deficit since North Sea oil came on stream. With oil production expected to peak within the next couple of years the old spectre - a balance of payments constraint on growth - lies waiting in the wings.

## Lloyd's record profit fails to allay fears

By Andrew Corns

Sir Peter Green, chairman of the Lloyd's of London insurance market, yesterday appealed for a return to sanity in world insurance markets, after reporting that more than 80 per cent of Lloyd's profits are coming from investment income and capital gains, rather than pure underwriting.

Giving details of record overall profits of £246m for 1982, the last completed trading period, Sir Peter said that the figures are, from a professional point of view, a cause of concern. Lloyd's keeps its accounts open for three years to assess its liabilities more accurately.

He said it is a sobering thought that pure underwriting profit in 1980 amounted for only £22m, or 8.25 per cent of the overall profit and did not cover management expenses.

"These figures clearly demonstrate what market leaders have been saying in the last few years, namely that the market is far too large and that we should not be conducting a business which is so dependent on the 'investment department to produce a bottom line profit," Sir Peter said.

A prolonged fall in interest rates would undoubtedly produce an unwelcome result for the Lloyd's business, he added.

This year's global accounts for Lloyd's have been returned to the Department of Trade in the same form as insurance company accounts for the first time to meet the requirement laid down in the Insurance Companies Act 1982.

Premium income in 1980 totalled £1,862m, reinsurance premiums reached £1,791m and investment income came to £398m. Out of this, Lloyd's paid £158m in claims, £211m in reinsurance, and £156m in expenses.

Despite the bad publicity surrounding the recent scandals in the 300-year-old insurance market, Sir Peter said that 2,200 new names are expected to join Lloyd's next year.

## £43m cash call at Tate &amp; Lyle

By Michael Frost

Tate & Lyle, the sugar refining and sweetener group, became the latest company to seek funds from shareholders when it made a one for four rights issue yesterday to raise £43m. The issue price is 510p, and yesterday the shares fell by 4p to 356p.

The issue, which will bring Tate & Lyle's share capital to £141m, is the first since the company's flotation in 1979. The company says the proceeds will be used to take acquisitions and expand the sweetener industry worldwide.

For some time Tate has been secret of its interest in North America, but last night the company said that it had a particular purchase in mind. Tate owns a sugar refinery at Bakers, in New York State, and an artificial sweetener maker, Zymaze, in Canada.

In support of its request for funds, Tate points out that for the last few years its resources have been concentrated on eliminating overcapacity and modernizing British sugar refining operations.

Tate is the country's only refiner of cane sugar, most of which is imported from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries under agreement with the Common Market.

At the same time the company has reduced the proportion of earnings from commodity trading, once a major cyclical factor in its results, and has improved the return on capital employed and cut borrowings.

Reports that the Soviet Union had shot down a South Korean airliner ironically led to a flurry of dollar buying yesterday afternoon, revitalizing the US currency which had been flagging on profitability.

Indications that the US economic growth may begin to slow led to profit-taking in the dollar earlier and more than outweighed the continuing concern about US money supply growth putting pressure on interest rates.

The bout of dollar buying after reports of the airline accident stemmed mainly from New York but was not sustained. After recovering to DM2.6970, against the Deutschmark the dollar eased and it closed in London at DM2.6940 - a fall of nearly 1 pence on the day.

Starting closer back through \$1.50 to the dollar at one stage, but ended the day 1/4 cent up at \$1.4990. It was also firmer against continental currencies and its trade-weighted value rose 0.3 to 83.5.

The pound was a plucky firmer against the Deutschmark at DM4.0425.

The markets are still worried that US money supply growth in the next few weeks will push M1 further outside the Federal Reserve's targets.

A warning that rapid money growth will lead to accelerating inflation was given by Mr Milton Friedman, the Wall Street guru, in yesterday's Wall Street Journal.

General Motors was up 1/4 to 71 1/2, up 1/2 to 112 1/2. Ford Instrument up 1/2 to 116 1/2. NCP up 1/2 to 120 1/2. Caterpillar up 1/2 to 129 1/2. International Business Machines up 1/2 to 118 1/2. General Electric up 1/2 to 50 1/2. International Paper up 1/2 to 41 1/2. J&J up 1/2 to 41 1/2.

Gold was up 1/2 to 356 1/2. Silver up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Platinum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Palladium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rhodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iridium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Osmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ruthenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cobalt up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nickel up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Copper up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zinc up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lead up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tin up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Antimony up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Arsenic up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Bismuth up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Manganese up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Steel up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Aluminum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Magnesium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Titanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Vanadium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chromium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Molybdenum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Niobium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tantalum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tungsten up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rhenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Hafnium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zirconium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Yttrium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Barium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lanthanum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cerium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Praseodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Promethium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Samarium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Europium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gadolinium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Terbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dysprosium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Holmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Erbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Thulium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ytterbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lutetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beryllium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Boron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Carbon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nitrogen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Oxygen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fluorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Magnesium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Aluminum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silicon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Phosphorus up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sulfur up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chlorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Argon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Potassium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Calcium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Scandium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Titanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Vanadium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chromium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Manganese up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cobalt up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nickel up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Copper up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zinc up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gallium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Germanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Arsenic up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Selenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Bromine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Krypton up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rubidium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Strontium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Yttrium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zirconium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Niobium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Molybdenum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Technetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ruthenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rhodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Palladium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silver up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cadmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Indium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tin up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Antimony up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tellurium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iodine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Xenon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Barium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lanthanum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cerium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Praseodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Promethium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Samarium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Europium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gadolinium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Terbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dysprosium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Holmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Erbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Thulium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ytterbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lutetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beryllium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Boron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Carbon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nitrogen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Oxygen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fluorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Magnesium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Aluminum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silicon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Phosphorus up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sulfur up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chlorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Argon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Potassium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Calcium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Scandium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Titanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Vanadium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chromium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Manganese up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cobalt up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nickel up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Copper up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zinc up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gallium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Germanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Arsenic up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Selenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Bromine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Krypton up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rubidium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Strontium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Yttrium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zirconium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Niobium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Molybdenum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Technetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ruthenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rhodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Palladium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silver up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cadmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Indium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tin up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Antimony up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tellurium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iodine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Xenon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Barium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lanthanum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cerium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Praseodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Promethium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Samarium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Europium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gadolinium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Terbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dysprosium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Holmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Erbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Thulium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ytterbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lutetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beryllium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Boron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Carbon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nitrogen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Oxygen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fluorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Magnesium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Aluminum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silicon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Phosphorus up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sulfur up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chlorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Argon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Potassium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Calcium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Scandium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Titanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Vanadium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chromium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Manganese up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cobalt up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nickel up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Copper up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zinc up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gallium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Germanium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Arsenic up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Selenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Bromine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Krypton up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rubidium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Strontium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Yttrium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zirconium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Niobium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Molybdenum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Technetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ruthenium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rhodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Palladium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silver up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cadmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Indium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tin up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Antimony up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tellurium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Iodine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Xenon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Barium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lanthanum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cerium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Praseodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neodymium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Promethium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Samarium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Europium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gadolinium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Terbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dysprosium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Holmium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Erbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Thulium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ytterbium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lutetium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beryllium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Boron up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Carbon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Nitrogen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Oxygen up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fluorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Neon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sodium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Magnesium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Aluminum up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Silicon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Phosphorus up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sulfur up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chlorine up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Argon up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Potassium up 1/2 to 11 1/2. Calcium up

# Reliable Cadbury unwraps 9% rise

**Cadbury Schweppes**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £33.5m (£30.7m)  
Turnover £782.7m (£656.5m)  
Net interim dividend 1.50p (1.40p)  
Share price 105p  
Dividend payable 24.10.83

Cadbury Schweppes has become one of those boringly predictable groups. Profits, with just the occasional mad flurry, move forward with steady precision.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman, duly unwrapped another Cadbury-style set of figures yesterday when he announced that interim pretax profits had advanced by a commendable 9.1 per cent to £33.5m, much in line with City expectations. So for the full year maybe £100m, against £89m seems likely.

Cadbury remain deep in an extensive capital spending programme which should peak this year. Meanwhile, this is pushing up interest charges - £4.6m higher at £11.6m at the interim mark.

Much of the interim lift has come from America where the soft drinks to sweets company has spent heavily on acquisitions and subsequent reorganization.

American profits at the trading level more than doubled to £5.1m, with confectionary sales buoyant, but the soft drink side is enduring "dull" trading. However, Cadbury is establishing itself in new markets such as apple juice where it is now the brand leader.

Australia and South Africa continued to advance and in Britain, despite a bout of chocolate price cutting, margins have improved across the range and trading profits rose nearly £2m to £21.7m.

Overall interim sales progressed 16.2 per cent with trading profits (£42.5m) up 18.7 per cent. At 105p the shares are historically yielding 6.7 per cent.

## RIGHTS ISSUES IN AUGUST (m)

Evode Group	4.0
Unitich	6.6
Aurora Holdings	9.0
Group Lotus	2.3
Dicksons Group	21.1
Parkdale Holdings	1.1
Steinberg Group	4.1
Chamberlain Phipps	180.0
Midland Bank	10.3
Cambrian & General Securities	19.8
Fleming American Investment	0.9
Nesco Investment	43.0
Tate & Lyle (September)	285.1

Source: Samuel Montagu

## British Petroleum

**British Petroleum**  
Half-year to 30.6.1983  
Net income £484m (£251m)  
Turnover £15,529m (£14,218m)  
Net interim dividend 1.50p (1.40p)  
Share price 438p, Yield 4.8%  
Dividend payable 17.11.83.

If there were any fears that BP's second-quarter results would scupper the Chancellor's plans for an early sale of another £500-worth of shares, yesterday's interim statement has duly dispelled them. Improved profits, a higher dividend and generally rosier outlook than prevailed six months ago, all point to the likelihood that the sale will be completed as soon as possible - quite probably this month.

The figures show that the long-awaited turnaround in the troubled downstream markets for oil and chemicals is finally beginning to materialise, reflecting both the firming-up of the oil market after the March OPEC meeting and BP's own efforts to back its business back into some form of competitive shape.

Although currency facts have magnified the apparent improvement, oil trading on the underlying replacement basis improved from a £15m loss in the first quarter to a £123m profit in the second quarter. The Omani and British markets both offered improvements after the horror stories of the last two years, although this was partially offset by the profit contraction of the French product-pricing control system. Chemical losses continue, but at a reduced level.

Perhaps equally significant is the fact that, after spending much of last year wholly dependent on Sohio for its profitability, the rest of the BP group is beginning to make some sort of return again. In the last nine months of reported figures, BP has made net profit of £287m, while Sohio has turned in £470m. In the nine months of last year, by contrast, BP lost £97m, while Sohio produced £441m.

There are signs that capital spending has been controlled to help generate extra cash-flow. Spending other than on Sohio was £704m in the first half, whereas two years ago the then chairman, Sir David Steel, was talking of expenditure of £2,000m a year.

The company, no doubt mindful of these taints a while back about its lack of cash-flow outside North America, made a point yesterday of saying BP had a cash surplus of £290m in the first half and as a group repaid nearly £650m of outstanding debt.

The company is on course for replacement-cost full-year profits of £300m plus, with the added spice of the Chinese and Alaskan exploration wells this autumn to keep investors happy if the sale comes in the next few weeks.

## Cambridge Electronic

**Cambridge Electronic Industries**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £3.95m (£3.12m)  
Turnover £50.1m (£48.7m)  
Net interim dividend 1.8p (1.5p)  
Share price 263p, Yield 2.8%  
Dividend payable

One of the troubles with being a high flyer is that any apparent drop in altitude can cause alarm. And so it was yesterday with Cambridge Electronic Industries, the group carved out of Phillips two years ago. On hearing that interim pretax profits have risen by a mere 27 per cent to £3.95m the market promptly marked the shares down 10p to 263p.

There is no doubt that for those expecting a huge advance from last year's full pretax profits of £7.5m this first six months looks disappointing. But the underlying position remains sound.

The order book is running at about 8 per cent above that of last year, and the balance sheet is healthy despite the extra turnover - up from £39.7m to £50m - and the oddity that, with a positive net cash position, falling interest rates result in lower income.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt at Cambridge Electronic is

feeling the competitive pinch. Prices were raised by only about 4 per cent across the board. And turnover excluding Elec-Trol was up by 18 per cent.

The jump from operating profits of £296,000 to £645,000 in specialist engineering owed a lot to one mysterious export order, and defence projects were more or less static at £1m.

Electronic and electrical components rose from £1.53m to £2.26m.

## Tate & Lyle

Tate & Lyle's £43m rights issue is the latest in the apparently relentless stream of money raising. Shareholders have been asked in the first eight months of this year to dig into their pockets for £3.255m, compared with £3.018m for the whole of last year. On top of that, Unlisted Securities Market issues have amounted to £140m, against £119m.

Whatever doubts analysts may have entertained about the equity boom, shareholders have clearly felt otherwise. And the ability of investors - whether institutional or private - to find the cash reflects interestingly on the periodic scares about liquidity shortages. It was not difficult, therefore, for Tate & Lyle to get its timing right.

Tate clearly has attractions, however. The forecast of £55m pretax for the year, some £15m more than last year, is possible quite simply because the business is in the best condition for six or seven years.

Tate's management has achieved one of the most credible restructurings the depression has seen in this country.

After spending about £40m on modernizing the British cane refining, still the historic heart of the business, and making as much as £70m gross from disposals, Tate has achieved significant improvements in productivity.

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

**East of Scotland Onshore**  
Year to 31.5.83  
Pretax profit £438,000 (£419,000)  
Turnover £243,000 (£232,000)  
Net interim dividend 1.85p

**Catella Holdings**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £922,000 (£807,000)  
Turnover £35.4m (£34.7m)  
Net interim dividend 7p (6.8p)

**Arrow Chemical Holdings**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £186,000 (£133,000)  
Turnover £12.2m (£9m)  
Net interim dividend 0.5p

**British Vending Industries**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £165,000 (£162,000)  
Turnover £1.1p (£0.97p)  
Turnover £29.6m (£29.5m)  
Net interim dividend 0.35p (same)

**J. and J. Mckin Paper Mills**  
Year to 31.3.83  
Pretax profit £954,000 (£941,000)  
Turnover £30.25m (£18.6p)  
Turnover £19.8m (£18.5m)  
Net interim dividend 5p (same)

**Continental Microwave (Holdings)**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £407,000 (£331,000)  
Turnover £6.54 (£3.37)  
Turnover £3.8m (£2.7m)  
Net interim dividend 5p (7p)

**Fleming Cleverhouse**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £510,000  
Turnover £3.62p

**Noble & Lind**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax loss £273,000 (profit £30,000)  
Loss per share 4.79p (profit 0.34p)  
Turnover £215,000 (£205,000)  
Net interim dividend 1p (0.75p)  
Share price 18p up 1p Yield 2.6%

**Micro Business Systems**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £814,000 (£353,000)  
Turnover £12.5p (£6.7p)  
Turnover £8.8 (£2.7m)  
Net interim dividend 1p (nil)

**Morgan Crucible**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £4.3m (£4.4m)  
Turnover £78.8m (£76.3m)  
Net interim dividend 3.5p (same)

**Marsh & McLennan** - The company said that its Fireman's Fund Insurance offshoot has completed the sale of Crusader Insurance to Cigna Corporation. Crusader was 75 per cent owned by Marsh, with the rest owned by Marsh, with the rest owned by a subsidiary of American Express.

**Kraft Productions** - Formal details of the issue of 1.47m new ordinary shares to a consortium have been published. The consortium has a number of acquisitions under consideration, including a specialist furniture manufacturer and retailer. The company is also looking at the possibility of acquiring investment properties owned by members of the consortium.

## Base Lending Rates

BN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
CCI	9 1/2 %
Bank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2 %
Citibank & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Mand Bank	9 1/2 %
Natwest	9 1/2 %
TSI	9 1/2 %
Wills & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

† Money Rate.  
\* 7 days, 14 days, 28 days, 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 36 months, 48 months, 60 months, 72 months, 84 months, 96 months, 108 months, 120 months, 132 months, 144 months, 156 months, 168 months, 180 months, 192 months, 204 months, 216 months, 228 months, 240 months, 252 months, 264 months, 276 months, 288 months, 300 months, 312 months, 324 months, 336 months, 348 months, 360 months, 372 months, 384 months, 396 months, 408 months, 420 months, 432 months, 444 months, 456 months, 468 months, 480 months, 492 months, 504 months, 516 months, 528 months, 540 months, 552 months, 564 months, 576 months, 588 months, 600 months, 612 months, 624 months, 636 months, 648 months, 660 months, 672 months, 684 months, 696 months, 708 months, 720 months, 732 months, 744 months, 756 months, 768 months, 780 months, 792 months, 804 months, 816 months, 828 months, 840 months, 852 months, 864 months, 876 months, 888 months, 900 months, 912 months, 924 months, 936 months, 948 months, 960 months, 972 months, 984 months, 996 months, 1008 months, 1020 months, 1032 months, 1044 months, 1056 months, 1068 months, 1080 months, 1092 months, 1104 months, 1116 months, 1128 months, 1140 months, 1152 months, 1164 months, 1176 months, 1188 months, 1200 months, 1212 months, 1224 months, 1236 months, 1248 months, 1260 months, 1272 months, 1284 months, 1296 months, 1308 months, 1320 months, 1332 months, 1344 months, 1356 months, 1368 months, 1380 months, 1392 months, 1404 months, 1416 months, 1428 months, 1440 months, 1452 months, 1464 months, 1476 months, 1488 months, 1500 months, 1512 months, 1524 months, 1536 months, 1548 months, 1560 months, 1572 months, 1584 months, 1596 months, 1608 months, 1620 months, 1632 months, 1644 months, 1656 months, 1668 months, 1680 months, 1692 months, 1704 months, 1716 months, 1728 months, 1740 months, 1752 months, 1764 months, 1776 months, 1788 months, 1800 months, 1812 months, 1824 months, 1836 months, 1848 months, 1860 months, 1872 months, 1884 months, 1896 months, 1908 months, 1920 months, 1932 months, 1944 months, 1956 months, 1968 months, 1980 months, 1992 months, 2004 months, 2016 months, 2028 months, 2040 months, 2052 months, 2064 months, 2076 months, 2088 months, 2100 months, 2112 months, 2124 months, 2136 months, 2148 months, 2160 months, 2172 months, 2184 months, 2196 months, 2208 months, 2220 months, 2232 months, 2244 months, 2256 months, 2268 months, 2280 months, 2292 months, 2304 months, 2316 months, 2328 months, 2340 months, 2352 months, 2364 months, 2376 months, 2388 months, 2400 months, 2412 months, 2424 months, 2436 months, 2448 months, 2460 months, 2472 months, 2484 months, 2496 months, 2508 months, 2520 months, 2532 months, 2544 months, 2556 months, 2568 months, 2580 months, 2592 months, 2604 months, 2616 months, 2628 months, 2640 months, 2652 months, 2664 months, 2676 months, 2688 months, 2700 months, 2712 months, 2724 months, 2736 months, 2748 months, 2760 months, 2772 months, 2784 months, 2796 months, 2808 months, 2820 months, 2832 months, 2844 months, 2856 months, 2868 months, 2880 months, 2892 months, 2904 months, 2916 months, 2928 months, 2940 months, 2952 months, 2964 months, 2976 months, 2988 months, 3000 months, 3012 months, 3024 months, 3036 months, 3048 months, 3060 months, 3072 months, 3084 months, 3096 months, 3108 months, 3120 months, 3132 months, 3144 months, 3156 months, 3168 months, 3180 months, 3192 months, 3204 months, 3216 months, 3228 months, 3240 months, 3252 months, 3264 months, 3276 months, 3288 months, 3300 months, 3312 months, 3324 months, 3336 months, 3348 months, 3360 months, 3372 months, 3384 months, 3396 months, 3408 months, 3420 months, 3432 months, 3444 months, 3456 months, 3468 months, 3480 months, 3492 months, 3504 months, 3516 months, 3528 months, 3540 months, 3552 months, 3564 months, 3576 months, 3588 months, 3600 months, 3612 months, 3624 months, 3636 months, 3648 months, 3660 months, 3672 months, 3684 months, 3696 months, 3708 months, 3720 months, 3732 months, 3744 months, 3756 months, 3768 months, 3780 months, 3792 months, 3804 months, 3816 months, 3828 months, 3840 months, 3852 months, 3864 months, 3876 months, 3888 months, 3900 months, 3912 months, 3924 months, 3936 months, 3948 months, 3960 months, 3972 months, 3984 months, 3996 months, 4008 months, 4020 months, 4032 months, 4044 months, 4056 months, 4068 months, 4080 months, 4092 months, 4104 months, 4116 months, 4128 months, 4140 months, 4152 months, 4164 months, 4176 months, 4188 months, 4200 months, 4212 months, 4224 months, 4236 months, 4248 months, 4260 months, 4272 months, 4284 months, 4296 months, 4308 months, 4320 months, 4332 months, 4344 months, 4356 months, 4368 months, 4380 months, 4392 months, 4404 months, 4416 months, 4428 months, 4440 months, 4452 months, 4464 months, 4476 months, 4488 months, 4500 months, 4512 months, 4524 months, 4536 months, 4548 months, 4560 months, 4572 months, 4584 months, 4596 months, 4608 months, 4620 months, 4632 months, 4644 months, 4656 months, 4668 months, 4680 months, 4692 months, 4704 months, 4716 months, 4728 months, 4740 months, 4752 months, 4764 months, 4776 months, 4788 months, 4800 months, 4812 months, 4824 months, 4836 months, 4848 months, 4860 months, 4872 months, 4884 months, 4896 months, 4908 months, 4920 months, 4932 months, 4944 months, 4956 months, 4968 months, 4980 months, 4992 months, 5004 months, 5016 months, 5028 months, 5040 months, 5052 months, 5064 months, 5076 months, 5088 months, 5100 months, 5112 months, 5124 months, 5136 months, 5148 months, 5160 months, 5172 months, 5184 months, 5196 months, 5208 months, 5220 months, 5232 months, 5244 months, 5256 months, 5268 months, 5280 months, 5292 months, 5304 months, 5316 months, 5328 months, 5340 months, 5352 months, 5364 months, 5376 months, 5388 months, 5400 months, 5412 months, 5424 months, 5436 months, 5448 months, 5460 months, 5472 months, 5484 months, 5496 months, 5508 months, 5520 months, 5532 months, 5544 months, 5556 months, 5568 months, 5580 months, 5592 months, 5604 months, 5616 months, 5628 months, 5640 months, 5652 months, 5664 months, 5676 months, 5688 months, 5700 months, 5712 months, 5724 months, 5736 months, 5748 months, 5760 months, 5772 months, 5784 months, 5796 months, 5808 months, 5820 months, 5832 months, 5844 months, 5856 months, 5868 months, 5880 months, 5892 months, 5904 months, 5916 months, 5928 months, 5940 months, 5952 months, 5964 months, 5976 months, 5988 months, 6000 months, 6012 months, 6024 months, 6036 months, 6048 months, 6060 months, 6072 months, 6084 months, 6096 months, 6108 months, 6120 months, 6132 months, 6144 months, 6156 months, 6168 months, 6180 months, 6192 months, 6204 months, 6216 months, 6228 months, 6240 months, 6252 months, 6264 months, 6276 months, 6288 months, 6300 months, 6312 months, 6324 months, 6336 months, 6348 months, 6360 months, 6372 months, 6384 months, 6396 months, 6408 months, 6420 months, 6432 months, 6444 months, 6456 months, 6468 months, 6480 months, 6492 months, 6504 months, 6516 months, 6528 months, 6540 months, 6552 months, 6564 months, 6576 months, 6588 months, 6600 months, 6612 months, 6624 months, 6636 months, 6648 months, 6660 months, 6672 months, 6684 months, 6696 months, 6708 months, 6720 months, 6732 months, 6744 months, 6756 months, 6768 months, 6780 months, 6792 months, 6804 months, 6816 months, 6828 months, 6840 months, 6852 months, 6864 months, 6876 months, 6888 months, 6900 months, 6912 months, 6924 months, 6936 months, 6948 months, 6960 months, 6972 months, 6984 months, 6996 months, 7008 months, 7020 months, 7032 months, 7044 months, 7056 months, 7068 months, 7080 months, 7092 months, 7104 months, 7116 months, 7128 months, 7140 months, 7152 months, 7164 months, 7176 months, 7188 months, 7200 months, 7212 months, 7224 months, 7236 months, 7248 months, 7260 months, 7272 months, 7284 months, 7296 months, 7308 months, 7320 months, 7332 months, 7344 months, 7356 months, 7368 months, 7380 months, 7392 months, 7404 months, 7416 months, 7428 months, 7440 months, 7452 months, 7464 months, 7476 months, 7488 months, 7500 months, 7512 months, 7524 months, 7536 months, 7548 months, 7560 months, 7572 months, 7584 months, 7596 months, 7608 months, 7620 months, 7632 months, 7644 months, 7656 months, 7668 months, 7680 months, 7692 months, 7704 months, 7716 months, 7728 months, 7740 months, 7752 months, 7764 months, 7776 months, 7788 months, 7800 months, 7812 months, 7824 months, 7836 months, 7848 months, 7860 months, 7872 months, 7884 months, 7896 months, 7908 months, 7920 months, 7932 months, 7944 months, 7956 months, 7968 months, 7980 months, 7992 months, 8004 months, 8016 months, 8028 months, 8040 months, 8052 months, 8064 months, 8076 months, 8088 months, 8100 months, 8112 months, 8124 months, 8136 months, 8148 months, 8160 months, 8172 months, 8184 months, 8196 months, 8208 months, 8220 months, 8232 months, 8244 months, 8256 months, 8268 months, 8280 months, 8292 months, 8304 months, 8316 months, 8328 months, 8340 months, 8352 months, 8364 months, 8376 months, 8388 months, 8400 months, 8412 months, 8424 months, 8436 months, 8448 months, 8460 months, 8472 months, 8484 months, 8496 months, 8508 months, 8520 months, 8532 months, 8544 months, 8556 months, 8568 months, 8580 months, 8592 months, 8604 months, 8616 months, 8628 months, 8640 months, 8652 months, 8664 months, 8676 months, 8688 months, 8700 months, 8712 months, 8724 months, 8736 months, 8748 months, 8760 months, 8772 months, 8784 months, 8796 months, 8808 months, 8820 months, 8832 months, 8844 months, 8856 months, 8868 months, 8880 months, 8892 months, 8904 months, 8916 months, 8928 months, 8940 months, 8952 months, 8964 months, 8976 months, 8988 months, 9000 months, 9012 months, 9024 months, 9036 months, 9048 months, 9060 months, 9072 months, 9084 months, 9096 months, 9108 months, 9120 months, 9132 months, 9144 months, 9156 months, 9168 months, 9180 months, 9192 months, 9204 months, 9216 months, 9228 months, 9240 months, 9252 months, 9264 months, 9276 months, 9288 months, 9300 months, 9312 months, 9324 months, 9336 months, 9348 months, 9360 months, 9372 months, 9384 months, 9396 months, 9408 months, 9420 months, 9432 months, 9444 months, 9456 months, 9468 months, 9480 months, 9492 months, 9504 months, 9516 months, 9528 months, 9540 months, 9552 months, 9564 months, 9576 months, 9588 months, 9600 months, 9612 months, 9624 months, 9636 months, 9648 months, 9660 months, 9672 months, 9684 months, 9696 months, 9708 months, 9720 months, 9732 months, 9744 months, 9756 months, 9768 months, 9780 months, 9792 months, 9804 months, 9816 months, 9828 months, 9840 months, 9852 months, 9864 months, 9876 months, 9888 months, 9900 months, 9912 months, 9924 months, 9936 months, 9948 months, 9960 months, 9972 months, 9984 months, 9996 months, 10000 months.

## Computer link for research

Paris (AFP) - Three leading European computer groups, the French Bull Company, British ICL and West German Siemens, have linked, to set up a joint research centre, the Bull Company said yesterday.

The centre, due to begin work early next year, will research in the field of artificial intelligence which should enable computers to participate in decision making with the help of non-numerical information.

The three companies will carry out long-term research with a view to products for manufacture in about 1990 or 1995, but this will not result in the manufacture of joint equipment.

The centre is to be sited in South Bavaria in Germany, and results of the research will belong to the three companies which will be free to exploit the findings.

The three companies will continue with their own independent research programmes.

## Charterhouse profit increases by 18.5%

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Charterhouse Group, the investment and merchant banking company, has pushed up half-year profits by 18.5 per cent to £11.6m before tax on the back of a strong performance from its development capital division.

Development capital benefited from further realizations in the United States where Charterhouse sold more shares in two successful investments, Dreyer Grand Ice Cream and Peco Pharmaceutical Services.

Combined with a good result in the United Kingdom, France and Canada, this division improved profits before interest from £4.23m to £9.38m in the six months to June 30.

The merchant bank also reported higher profits after transfers to secret reserves - up from £2.62m to £3.10m.

Banking and development capital between them more than made up for a flat performance from the rest of the group and the absence of profits from Charterhouse Petroleum where the group's stake has been further reduced from 19.5 to 12.5 per cent.

The group now only includes Charterhouse Petroleum dividends into its profits.

The manufacturing division made virtually unchanged profits of £3.09m after a sharp downturn at Newage Engineers, whose overseas markets for alternators in Africa and the Middle East have turned sour.

Profits from services fell from £2.39m to £1.76m reflecting the disappointing first half from Spring Grove, the towel rental company.

Helped by a much lower tax charge, earnings per share have risen by 55 per cent to 4.56p but the half-year dividend is being raised by only 5.2 per cent to 2.025p. Mr John Hyde, chief executive, said the group wanted the dividend to be covered twice by profits. Last year the dividend was covered 1.8 times.

Charterhouse had a strong second half in 1982 so although profits in the first half of 1983 are £1.8m ahead, it remains cautious about the whole of this year, forecasting profits at least as good as 1982.

## COMMODITIES

## APPOINTMENTS

## Board of MEPC names chairman

Ex. div. a Auked. c Ex. distribution. d Bid. e Market closed. f New issue. g Stock split.  
h Traded. i Unlisted.

# Air freight

Airlines are expressing rising confidence in the growing business of delivering freight cargoes. Arthur Reed reports

The growth of the world air freight industry, which traditionally ran at around ten per cent a year, has suffered along with the rest of the airline business from the effects of the economic recession, but now shows signs of a revival as international trade begins to pick up.

According to International Air Transport Association figures, this sector of civil aviation grew by 9.8 per cent in 1978 over 1977, by 8 per cent in 1979, by 4 per cent in 1980, by 5.1 per cent in 1981, and by only 1.1 per cent last year. Although it is too early at present to gain a complete forecast picture for 1983, industry analysts are expressing rising confidence.

British Airways, for instance, has revised the estimate of its income from air freight during the financial year 1983-84 upwards by £15m to £183m, assessing that £10m of the increase will come from improved trading conditions, and the remainder from greater internal efficiency.

The airline industry is looking to a greater contribution than in the past from freight, because its overall economic outlook remains gloomy, whether or not the recession ends. The industry has indulged in a great amount of belt-tightening, with wholesale lay-offs of staff and grounding of aircraft (one estimate is that 10 per cent of the total fleet is up for sale at present), but is still prey to forces over which it can exercise little or no control.

These include illegal discounting of both passenger fares and cargo rates, estimated to be costing the industry up to \$600m a year in lost income, blocked or delayed transfers of an estimated \$400m worth of earnings in both the passenger and freight sectors belonging to 40 airlines by 30 countries, mainly in Africa, rising airport landing and navigation charges, and above all charges for servicing loans, mainly for new aircraft, what Mr Kurt Hammerkjöld, director general of the International Air Transport Association, referred to recently as, "the interest mountain."

Were it not for this mountain, the world's airlines could expect to move back into profitability.

next year by some £300m, but once interest charges of £1,225m are met, there will be a deficit of just under £1,000m.

The scope for widening the role of air freight as a contributor to the well-being of airlines remains enormous, for although it carries up to 16 per cent annually of United Kingdom trade in value terms - Heathrow was the "richest" airport in Britain in 1982, with exports and imports worth £13,540m, with Dover second - in volume it amounts to only 0.2 per cent.

This is obviously because carriage by air does not lend itself to bulk cargo, but also because many shippers still see air freight as an "emergency only" method of transport for their goods.

Even with this discounting, which is prevalent in certain areas of the world, and particularly the Far East, and a freeze on cargo rates because there is too much aircraft capacity chasing too few goods, air freight rates remain generally higher than surface transport, but can be eased out when the arguments in favour of air cargo are applied - shorter warehouse time, lower breakage and pilferage rates, less packing, smaller insurance premiums, and above all, quicker deliveries.

But shippers remain slow to change, as evidenced by Lufthansa, the West German airline, which is among the biggest air cargo carriers in the world, which carries 25,000 tons of cargo between Germany and the United States each year, a total equivalent to the load carried by just one container ship. Other airlines transport a further 50,000 tons of freight annually between Germany and the US - equivalent to two further such ships.

Taking away just one per cent of the world-wide sea-freight business would enable the airlines to double their cargo business, it is estimated, and although the greatest proportion of sea traffic is the sort of bulk goods which will never travel by air, sea does transport piece goods which would be ideal for carriage by air.

But while the airlines are



Cargo handling at Gatwick: revenue from freight is improving

attacking the traditional seaborne trade, they in their turn are being threatened by another form of surface carrier, the long-distance heavy truck. Increases in axle weights, and higher speeds, particularly in Europe, are enabling the operators of such vehicles to offer expeditions overnight deliveries at very competitive rates, and some airlines, scenting danger to their own traffic, have signed cooperative deals with the trucking firms.

One European airline president, Jan Carlzon, of Scandinavian Airlines System, sees the time when very little freight will be carried by air on short-haul services, and the space which it now occupies in the underfloor holds will be utilised to give more room for passengers' baggage. Mr Carlzon has asked manufacturers to design him a new airliner along these lines.

But although beset on many sides, those who run the airlines' air-freight business still take an optimistic view of the future. Modern technology has come to their aid in recent years, with new

generations of wide-bodied airliners and the containerized freight which they can swallow offering advantages of efficiency unimagined when hosts of small parcels had to be piled in the holds of smaller, narrow-bodied planes.

Ironically, the small parcel business is now coming back strongly, with the liberalization of private post offices and courier services, particularly in Britain, but many of these parcels are hurried through by the couriers themselves, and the opportunities for increased revenues are as yet only touched by the airlines.

New technology in the form of computers which keep track of cargo items, wherever in the world they may be, which help to speed the customs process at airports, and which issue and check waybills, is also helping to make air cargo more competitive with its rival forms of transport, while keeping costs down.

Brokers and consolidators are today working far more closely with the airlines than in the past, and at some airports are linked into the computerized tracking

systems which are operated by the airlines and the customs authorities. Those running the industry are encouraged by this trend, and also by the trend in manufacturing towards high-technology goods, such as videos, stereos, computers, and television sets, which lend themselves ideally to carriage by air.

Further encouragement is gained from the growth of multinational companies, with factories in different areas of the world needing to exchange urgently parts and semi-finished products.

Air freight has an important role to play in the airline industry's painful struggle towards recovery, but the danger is that airline managements will treat it as has happened in the past, as a poor relation, starving it of capital and resources in their economy drives, and favouring the more glamorous passenger side of their business.

The longer that cargo remains unfashionable, the longer it will take the airlines to move back into the black once more.

## ECONOMICS

### Are the days of discounting finally numbered?

Discounting - the offering of cargo rates or passenger fares at below those agreed between airlines and governments - is a by-product of the world business recession, and is a constant drain on the airline industry's revenues. But a concerted effort recently by the industry does appear to be lessening the problem, and the airlines' hope is that with the ending of the recession it will go away for good.

There are, of course, certain areas of the world, like the Middle East and the Far East, where bargaining is a way of life, and where discounting will never completely end. The Arab Air Carriers' Association (AACO) is taking a stern line among its members, and has gone a long way towards stamping it out in their area, but is finding it more difficult to legislate against foreign carriers who fly through the Middle East with cut-rate goods.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has mounted a campaign called "fare deal" in which geographical groups of airlines agree among themselves not to discount, and have the power to levy fines against any of their number which transgress.

Across the North Atlantic, one of the world's busiest air-freight routes, there is so much spare capacity in the underfloor holds of wide-bodied passenger aircraft, in the new generation of "combi" airliners where passengers and freight are carried on the main deck, and on board all-freight aircraft like the Boeing 747F and the DC-8F, that rates have been pushed down so low as to make under-the-counter cuts unrealistic.

According to Peter Campbell, marketing manager of MSAS, one of the world's biggest air-freight forwarders, handling 800,000 shipments and 55,000 tons of freight in an average year, the North Atlantic experienced a 5 per cent market decline in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the same period, last year.

Westbound freight traffic was growing, while eastbound declined because of a strong dollar against a weak pound. The resulting falling-off of American exports meant that eastbound flights were operating with a "significant overcapacity" of cargo space.

In an attempt to solve this problem, the airlines have reduced their capacity on the North Atlantic, and some have stood down their all-freight aircraft. British Airways sold its fleet of this type, reducing its total cargo capacity by 15 per cent at a stroke, and Pan American recently completed the phasing-out of its

747F fleet when it sold its last freighter to Japan Air Lines for £27m. Specialist airlines such as Flying Tigers of the United States, with more than 30 all-freight airliners, continue to ply this blue-ribbon, but uneconomic route, making its profits on other sections of its world network such as the Pacific basin, where higher cargo rates are holding firm.

Regulation in the United States, the policy introduced by President Carter under which airlines could fly virtually where, and at what fares they liked, has worsened the over-capacity problem on the North Atlantic. The policy has recently spread to Britain, where the Civil Aviation Authority is now taking a more liberal line on the licensing of air routes than in the past, although it has made no great impact so far in Europe.

As a result of all these trends, air freight is today the biggest bargain for the customer than it has ever been, with some rates lower than they were 20 years ago. In 1960, for instance, the general rate for shipments of 45kg and more between Frankfurt and New York was DM 13.40 per kilo, and is DM 13.20 today. Special bulk rates in 1960 worked out at DM 5.10 per kilo, and are DM 3.20 today, and with a 1,000 ton annual contract can drop to DM 2 and even lower.

#### A break from fixed tariffs

In such a competitive environment with, on the North Atlantic, as many as 40 airlines chasing the limited amount of freight which is available from Europe to the United States and *vice versa*, aggressive and innovative strategies and pricing have emerged among this sector of the airline industry, which has never been noted for its reticence in the market place.

Many of the world's aviation areas have now broken away from the traditional idea that tariffs should be fixed by IATA, and then reviewed only on an annual basis, or at even longer intervals. Instead, airlines now go to governments with their "instant" rate proposals, expecting, and often obtaining, rubber-stamp authority. In this buyer's market, short-term experimental offers are commonplace, and there is a growing list of specific commodity and freight-all-kinds (FAK) rates tied in to speed and quality of service, all of which tax the knowledge of even the most expert agent, shipper, forwarder and consolidator.

Door-to-door has always been the boast of the air-cargo business, but now this service is being

extended to "desk-to-desk", with a rising tide of small-parcel and courier services. Even the man in the street can play, with the ability to walk into any of the larger post offices in Britain with a packet of computer print-outs, or similar documents, and by using datapost - for a not-inconsiderable sum - expect it to be in the office of a colleague or a customer 3,000 miles away in the United States the following day.

British Airways will accept small parcels for delivery to major provincial centres in Britain at its shuttle check-in counters, and is only prevented from expanding the service to European cities by the inevitable problems posed by customs clearances.

British Airways, which in the 1982-83 financial year carried 161,000 tons of cargo on its passenger aircraft, has also had considerable success in recent months with a "guaranteed exports" scheme in which the airline promises shippers their money back if their goods miss the flights in which they are booked to North America, Hong Kong and South Africa.

BA and all other world airlines are constantly exploring new markets, and are prepared to manufacture competitive new tariffs once they are found. Currently, exotic fruits and vegetables are providing the industry with a growing proportion of their carryings (in BA's case it amounts to 18 per cent of all cargo) as the diet fad spreads through the Western world, and immigrants from Third-World countries demand the familiar foods of their homelands.

The shipping of greengrocery, flowers, chilled meats, animals on the hoof for breeding or for food, has now become routine, but the problem for the air-freight marketers remains to convince shippers that the service which they offer should be an everyday one for other classifications of goods, and not only used in exceptional cases.

Because of rapidly-rising costs of aerospace production, countries all over the world are joining together to develop and produce new aircraft types. Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Spain and Holland are linked in the production of the A300 and A310 European airliners, while Spain and Indonesia, France and Italy and Sweden and the United States are each collaborating on new types of commuter airliners.

All require rapid freight links with their partners, and the cargo-carrying airlines are coming into their own with what they hope will be a lucrative and long-term new form of business.

AR

## From London, your cargo can get to all corners.



Sharjah, Sana'a, Bandar Seri Begawan, and Ilha do Sal.

They're just four of the 250 far-flung destinations we can offer you from London. London isn't just one airport, but three: Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted.

Together they provide nearly 500 flights a day. And over a hundred carriers. (So missing one aircraft doesn't mean you've missed the boat).

It makes London the best-connected cargo gateway in the world.

Recently, we introduced the most advanced computerised cargo system ever developed. We called it ACP 80.

It brings together both Heathrow and Gatwick. And it ensures your cargo will be leading the way on the ground as well as in the air. **Airports London**

The British Airports Authority, a profitable public enterprise, owns and manages Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Prestwick and Aberdeen airports.

# The Probe Portfolio

Anglia Forwarding

European Van Services

SCHENKERS International Freight Forwarding

EGE

Bannon & Ward Ltd

Leop

Durable

SCA International Forwarding

AGA (Freight) Limited

The RH Group

TAU

Tudor Forwarding

Evotons

D.C. ANDREWS BALLANTYNE & CO. LTD.

TAL Trans-Alpine Express

Anglo Overseas

Today's technology is introducing cost-effective computer solutions into every facet of industry. Over the past five years, we at Probe have installed more proven computer systems specific to the needs of the freight forwarding industry than any other supplier.

As our portfolio illustrates, some of the top names in international freight forwarding are benefitting from our expertise. Probe's highly flexible computer systems contain a variety of specialised modules covering all aspects of the industry including:

- Air freight
- Trailer operations
- Deep sea shipping
- Project forwarding
- Sea freight
- Port Customs entries
- Express van system
- Sales & Marketing statistics

**PROBE**

Probe Data Systems Ltd, 8 Loire Close, Holywell Park, Ashby de la Zouch, Leics. LE6 5QZ. Tel: (0332) 812771.

Probe Data Systems Ltd are an authorised distributor of Systime Computers Ltd.

**SYSTIME**

For further information on Probe's computer solutions, please fill in the coupon. (tick where appropriate.)

- ☐ Air Freight
- ☐ Trailer Operations
- ☐ Deep Sea Shipping
- ☐ Project Forwarding
- ☐ Sea Freight
- ☐ Port Customs Entries
- ☐ Express Van System
- ☐ Sales & Marketing Statistics

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
POSITION \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Probe Data Systems Ltd, 8 Loire Close, Holywell Park, Ashby de la Zouch, Leics. LE6 5QZ. Tel: (0332) 812771.  
Computer Consultants to the Shipping, Transportation, Forwarding, Storage & Distribution Industries

مركزاً من زلازل

## NEW TECHNOLOGY

## The air-road battle to get there quicker

Greater use of technology - notably in the field of computerised documentation processing - holds the key to continuing development of the international air cargo industry.

Now many of the traditional advantages inherent in air freight are being increasingly eroded by competition from road transport, particularly in short-haul cargo sectors.

Even urgent freight moving between the UK and the Continent now tends to be transported by road which can often offer faster overall door-to-door transit times than air, as well as lower rates.

The major problem for the air cargo industry is the time freight spends sitting on the ground both before and after actually flying. A recent report by IATA (International Air Transport Association), for instance, revealed that overall air freight spends 92 per cent of its total transportation period on the ground and only 22 per cent of the same period actually in motion.

Much of this waiting time results from delays in customs, documentation clearance. To counter this, airport authorities, airlines, freight forwarders and customs have been steadily developing improved computerised documentation processing systems.

The world leader is almost certainly the ACP80 (Air Cargo Processing in the 80s) system at London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports and recently extended to take in Manchester. Basically, it

helps streamline imports clearance through customs, speed the despatch of exports and enables users to keep track of consignments from their own premises.

Developed jointly by London's air cargo community and the National Data Processing Service, the commercial computing arm of British Telecom, ACP80 was implemented in London towards the end of 1981. It effectively replaced the successful LACES (London Airport Cargo Electronic Data Processing Scheme) system which had handled imports clearance at Heathrow since 1971 and Gatwick from 1979.

At the heart of the new system is the ACP80 bureau, run on ICL computers at British Telecom's major computer centre in Harmondsworth. The bureau is operated by NDPS and its tasks include:

- Handling inventory control of imports and exports for 35 airlines and transit shed operators
- Providing a link to the internal computer systems operated by six of the world's major airlines (British Airways, Transworld Airlines, Pan American, KLM, Alitalia and Flying Tiger)
- Allowing airlines and agents to report export consignments to HM Customs and Excise
- Providing access to DEPS (Customs Departmental Entry Processing System)

● Generating export and import figures for inclusion in national trade statistics.

Customs, agents and the airlines and cargo shed operators served by the bureau

gain access to ACP80 computers through terminals in their offices. These visual display units have high-speed printers attached which reproduce computer information on paper as required.

ACP80 uses British Telecom's packet switched data service (PSS) in which data is sent electronically in separate small blocks or packages, a system said to be simpler and more efficient than sending information in one long stream.

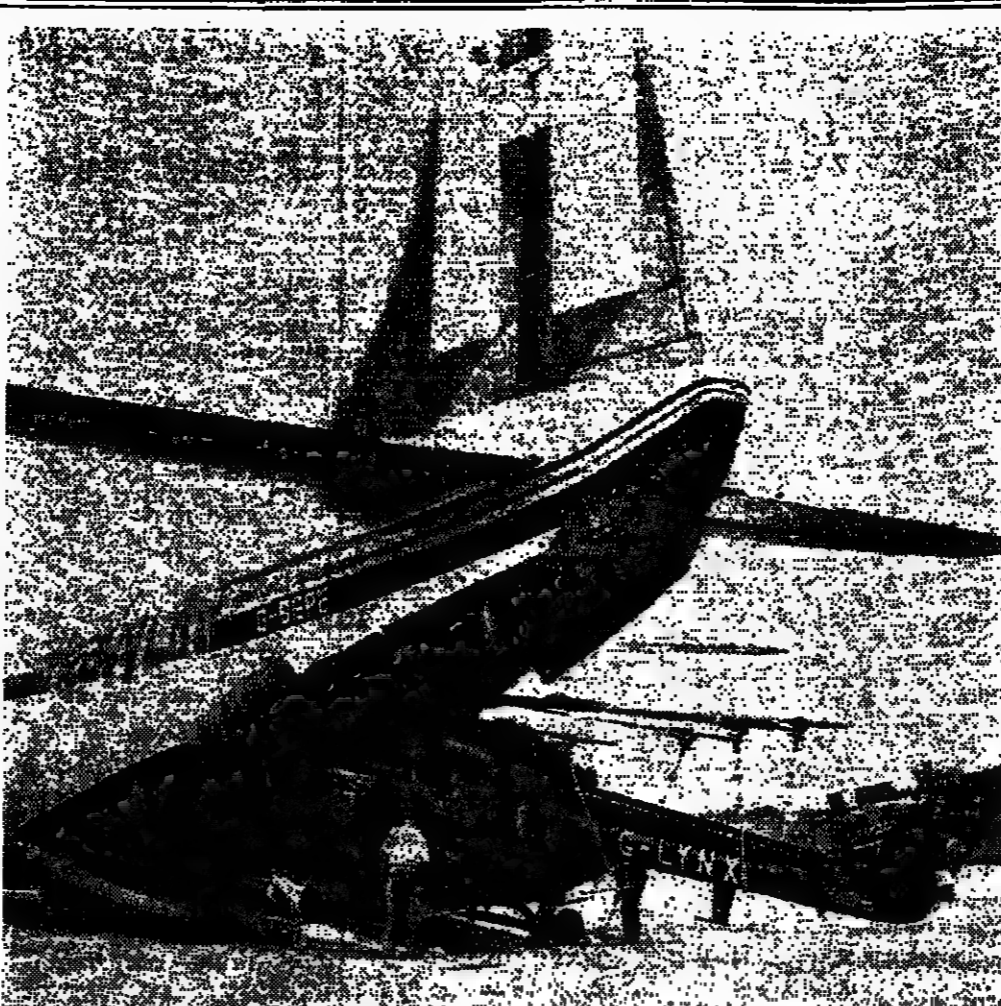
"This makes it possible for the ACP80 computers to 'talk' easily and quickly with the base computers of the six major airlines."

The present contract term for ACP80 with NDPS runs to September 1986, with an option for another five years.

Among the possibilities are developments which would allow freight forwarders to interface their own in-house computers with ACP80.

Perhaps more likely is the development of ACP80-type systems at other airports around the world. The United States, Hong Kong and a number of other countries have shown considerable interest in the concept.

While ACP80 is the single most important recent development in the field of air cargo computerisation, it has spread through many other areas of the industry's operations. Numerous freight forwarders and airlines have established or are in the process of establishing their own in-house systems.



Leading international freight forwarder McGregor, Sea & Air Services (MSAS), for instance, has developed a computerised documentation production system called UNITEL which in addition to producing documents from freight booking forms and house airwaybills through to customs requirements, also provides an international information flow on freight movements.

Another UK freight forwarder, D C Andrews Ballantyne, has already developed an in-house computer system, DECAB, which allows major customer companies to access direct via their own terminals.

Airlines, too, have been developing their own computerised documentation and cargo reservation systems under a variety of different names. Air Canada, for

instance, has ACCESS (Air Canada Cargo Enquiry System and Service) to give shippers and agents a fast response to enquiries and bookings, while the Hong Kong-based airline Cathay Pacific recently announced it is to press ahead with the development of a fully computerised cargo system to be known as CUBIC (Cathay Univac Booking and Information for Cargo).

## Nothing too large: a Westland Lynx helicopter is 'swallowed' by a Short Belfast freighter at Stansted

Computerisation apart, the air cargo industry has also been using modern technology to improve loading and transportation procedures.

The Boeing aircraft manufacturing company, for example, plans to introduce a system called the Belt Transport Loader (BTL) into the operation of B757 standard body aircraft by 1984.

The system will be an extension of current belt loaders in common use and is designed to speed cargo loading and reduce the manpower required - Boeing claims it should allow 12,000 lbs of cargo to be loaded by one man in eight minutes.

Basically, the system will comprise five elements - the unit load, ground transport, the belt loader itself, an on-board belt conveyor and a control system.

The unit loads involved will take a number of forms suitable for automatic loading, including standard industrial pallets on a 40-inch x 48-inch or 45-inch x 45-inch base; intermodal modules on a 45-inch x 58-inch base; and various air cargo containers.

Airlines have also been looking at ways of developing unit load technology to boost air cargo traffic. In this context, British Airways has recently been looking at the idea of introducing "winged" pallets on its wide-bodied aircraft such as B747s and TriStars, a concept already in use with the Israeli national carrier El Al.

Winged pallets are basically normal pallets which have had two of their sides let out on hinges to increase their capacity by up to 20 per cent. Since cube rather than weight tends to be the

limiting factor as far as cargo loads on passenger aircraft are concerned, such an increase in capacity could be quite significant in revenue terms.

Other airlines have been looking at the development of special containers to cater for specific traffic. The world's largest all-cargo carrier, Flying Tiger, for example, now has a fleet of special containers known as GOH (Garment on Hangers) containers to carry consignments from major fashion design centres around the world. The same airline has also recently introduced a new type of in-flight horse stall which can be converted into a standard air freight container in five minutes.

"By sliding out or folding back hinged panels, the 'AirStable' can be changed into an ordinary freight container, capable of carrying general cargo, allowing the airline to use the equipment to carry a full revenue load of freight when not being used to transport bloodstock," said a Flying Tiger spokesman.

Still on the subject of containers and ULDs (unit load devices), British Aerospace earlier this year launched a new multi-million pound container examination system (CES) designed to allow customs authorities to examine such units without unloading/unpacking or causing damage.

The examination is by means of X-rays and spectrographic gas analysis in a purpose-built facility. The X-rays show the contents for viewing on closed circuit television while an air sample is taken for spectrographic analysis which would reveal any contraband such as alcohol, drugs or explosives.

If introduced on a large scale, the CES operation could speed up the handling and clearance of containers.

Phillip Hastings

## CARGO CENTRES

## Keeping track of the goods

Old hands at British Airways who were around in the late 1960s when BEA and BOAC, now incorporated into BA, opened automated air freight centres at London's Heathrow airport, still recall with alarm the days when customers pounded the counters and demanded consignments which had apparently been swallowed by the computer for ever. Angry scenes which developed were being repeated throughout the industry at that time as airlines attempted to go too far too fast with automation, envying the day when machines would take over from people.

The lesson was quickly learned, although at vast expense, that air freight with its parcels of all sizes and awkward shapes, its high and low priorities, and its often highly-perishable nature, does not lend itself naturally to automatic handling.

Soon, much of the expensive stacking and storing machinery was being taken out to be replaced by muscle power, and a visit to the British Airways cargo centre at Heathrow today will quickly establish that one of the most important pieces of equipment for shifting air freight about the place is the forklift truck - although computers give the forklift their instructions, and the loading of containers is automated.

This opened in early 1982 after six years of planning followed by three and a half years of building, and although not without its initial snags, now handles with a high degree of automation some 400,000 tons of freight annually.

Some airlines have persevered to make automatic cargo handling work, one of the foremost being the West German carrier Lufthansa which, however, waited until it saw the lessons learned by others before investing the equivalent of £60m in the development of a new cargo centre at Frankfurt International airport.

Two computers lie at the heart of the Lufthansa terminal, one the existing main terminal of the airline, which accommodates all the paper work connected with air cargo, and a second, installed specially to bring forward the goods which are stored in the warehouse. These are stored in hundreds of small trucks which run about the shed, at the command of the computer, on tracks at ceiling level. When not required, the trucks with their loads are stored in a five-storey high stacking area from which they are automatically retrieved by one of ten ETVs elevating transfer vehicles.

Lufthansa engineers designed the freight centre, and in doing so planned for things to go wrong. Each ETV, although commanded by computer, has a cab for a driver, while each of the small trucks, as well as having a "magic eye" code on its side which can be read by computer, also has a number which can be read by the human eye if the automatic system breaks down.

But while some airlines, like BA, rely on the forklift and others like Lufthansa, rely on robotics to move freight on the ground,

almost all of them agree that a high degree of computerisation is vital to document it, marshal it, and to keep track of it across the world's air routes.

KLM, the Dutch airline, uses a system called Cargolink, based on a concept developed by the Italian national airline, Alitalia, and now used by a number of carriers all over the world. Data on shipments and flights is entered directly into a central memory bank, which then produces all the necessary shipping documents and manifests, and indicates when each piece of freight should be brought forward from store ready for loading on to the aircraft.

Some 60 KLM stations all over the world are linked into Cargolink at Amsterdam so that instant freight space reservations can be made from thousands of miles away through the tapping of a few keys on a visual display unit.

Cargolink truly comes into its own in Holland, where the export of flowers and plants by air is big business. KLM has a cargo office in the flower auction building in Aalsmeer, and the containers and pallets destined for the aircraft are loaded there before being taken to Schiphol airport by truck.

The computer is given information about the contents of each container, which it then flashes to each destination airport so that there is no delay in local distribution.

Airlines and the customs authorities at Heathrow claim that their computerised systems are even more efficient than that of the Dutch, and British Airways is currently seeking to sell parts of its system, now connected to 79 of its 132 stations world-wide, to other airlines through the International Air Transport Association.

Airlines and cargo agents at Heathrow are on a community computer, and this reports each landing of cargo to customs and excise, whose own computerised system, ACP80 can be queried for time of clearance and other essential information.

Now, most goods at Heathrow are cleared through customs within hours. Not many years ago, the "dwell time" awaiting official clearance could be anything up to five days.

The advantages of such expeditious handling are many. They include making London more popular as a European transshipment port, so adding to Britain's invisible earnings and to the airline's revenues, keeping British industry moving without delays while parts or materials are awaited and reducing the amount of space at the airport required by the airlines and their agents for storing goods.

Heathrow handles around half a million tons of freight each year, while Gatwick, the second London airport, deals with 125,000 tons. It would seem sensible, therefore, to transfer some of this traffic, but in spite of its overcrowded nature - Heathrow remains the honey-pot for the world's airlines.

AR

## ATTENTION ALL SHIPPING

Hereford's Air Cargo publications cover the world with comprehensive information on cargo agents, customs brokers, airlines, charter services in:

EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST NORTH AMERICA  
AFRICA & AUSTRALASIA UK & IRELAND

To: Hereford's Air Cargo, Warwick House, Warwick, Kent CV35 9JF

Please send me a FREE copy of Hereford's Air Cargo 1 2 3 4 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*tick box for collection required

**EXPORTS**

**We've an easy way to help you reach your targets.**

Fast efficient overseas deliveries are absolutely vital if your exports are to stay competitive.

So when you're flying goods overseas you need a parcels service that's simple and free from hassle. Not to mention reliable, cost-conscious, close at hand...

**Royal Mail Air Parcels. Go ahead, expanding and working ever harder to help British exporters fight back.**

We fly parcels to almost every country in the world. And not just small parcels - our length limit to many countries has now been extended to 1.5m, and our weight limit is 20kg. What's more, we greatly simplify customs documentation.

If your company sends a lot of parcels, we can now offer attractive contract terms - and collect larger consignments from your own premises.

We're never further away than your nearest main post office - virtually a door-to-door service across the world.

This coupon is your first step.

**Royal Mail Air Parcels**

To Peter Kaye, IPAD, FREEPOST (no stamp required), Post Office Headquarters, LONDON EC1B 1HQ

Please send me more information about Royal Mail Overseas Parcels ☐

Please arrange a visit from a Postal Export Representative to discuss contracts ☐

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

RUGBY UNION

England's wooden spoon can feed fires of revival

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Let us assume, for administrative convenience as it were, that 1983-84 will be a normal season, that Englishmen will do championship battle with Welshmen, Scots and Irishmen, that the French will add their quota of *soirée* and that the disparate talents of Zimbabwean, Canadian, Japanese and New Zealand will add a novelty of approach from which all may benefit.

We will ignore the possibility of a professional tournament for the present. But we cannot ignore the fact that, during the summer, there has been a disappointing tour by the British Lions. In good years the Lions can set a pattern for the home countries to follow: the 1971 team gave us overseas play and increased our awareness of forward technicalities. The 1974 Lions built on that forward base, added supremacy at half back and a ruthlessness not previously associated with British sides.

The last three tours have given us nothing and 1983 could not even produce the hard-fought stories of 1977 and 1980. It is therefore incumbent upon home countries to give an indication during the coming season that they are prepared to learn from the virtues manifested by New Zealand this summer, virtues primarily of planning.

The structure of the game in Ireland and Scotland is under review in any case; geography has always been the greatest ally of the Welsh, though they have seldom won a championship since 1972 and England, which has the greatest playing strength and so, potentially, the best side?

The point was made to me shortly after the 1983 Lions tour ended that



Greenwood stressed fitness

the total. This is nothing new. The Mailly Report expressed the hope 10 years ago that playing commitments could be decreased. So much for progress.

Nevertheless, and despite the deficiencies of the game's structure in England, the talent exists for a revival. Wales, you may be sure, will build on last season's new-look side, buoyed up by the knowledge that it was three Welshmen who formed the core of the Lions. It is to be hoped that the players will be recognized that the coach is the man in overall charge of preparations for championship games and that they will give him the players he wants.

In matters of fact, the All Blacks excel. Their playing structure all the way down insists that a New Zealand player will be involved in some 28 games in his club during the season, of which all but a handful are league games. The better players will receive additional coaching at provincial level and will be watched in Ranfurly Shield games, as junior All Blacks, in Maori representative teams and in trials before winning their All Black cap.

Some players in Britain, particularly in England and Wales, are expected still to play between 45 and 50 games for their clubs, or if not for their clubs, for their county, area or country, plus the odd exhibition game or charity event to bump up

ROWING

Low morale could hinder the British

From Jim Ralston, Duisburg, West Germany

Four of the 12 British crews in the world championships remain to contest the semi-final rounds today on the Wedau course here. The boats in the British team are far from high, but the problems should have been resolved at home before competitors were faced with the rigours of international rowing. A finalist could provide inspiration before next year's Olympic Games, but Britain will be hard pressed to produce one.

The single sculler, Beryl Mitchell, meets the Soviet Union's world champion, Kina Fetisova, and the talented East German youngster, Jutta Hampel. Miss Mitchell will be forgiven an anxious glance also at Virginia Gilder, of the United States, on the inside lane.

The men's heavyweight coxed four will hardly complain about their draw, which brings them into conflict with Italy, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Hungary and West Germany. In the first semi-final, New Zealand's four, the East German and the United States should bring the course alive.

The British men's lightweight coxed four meet three nations who are new to the world scene, the Republic of Ireland, the lightweight sculler, John Melvin, faces Raimund Hübner, the Austrian in search of his third world title.

FOOTBALL

FRENCH LEAGUE: 1. Auxerre 2. Toulon 3. Monaco 4. Strasbourg 5. Paris St Germain 6. Marseille 7. Lens 8. Nantes 9. Bordeaux 10. Sochaux 11. St Etienne 12. Lille 13. Reims 14. Nancy 15. Clermont 16. Amiens 17. Caen 18. Metz 19. Valenciennes 20. Troyes

TABLE TENNIS

Unbeaten Prean reaches last eight

From a Special Correspondent, Bridgetown, Barbados

Carl Prean, the England No 1, aged 16, qualified for the quarter-finals of the Three Fives World Cup yesterday by beating the world No 12, Kim Ki Tuck, of South Korea, 18-21, 21-13, 21-14, thanks largely to a wonderful run of points on his backhand serve.

The draw has paired the late of Wright schoolboy with Jan-Ove Waldner, the world No 8, against whom he saved four match points for victory, his first ever over him on the opening day. The Swede is bursting for revenge and is arguably the most dangerous man left in the competition.

In the biggest sensation for years, both the Chinese, Cai Zhen-Hua and Jiang Jia-Liang, failed to qualify. They failed in the same remarkable way, after a count of games and points when three players finished level on two wins.

Jiang was squeezed out by seven four points, after Eric Boggan, of the United States, caused a surprise by beating the former European champion, Dragutin Surbek, of Yugoslavia, and when Surbek saved a match point in the second game to take the contest the full distance, it meant he had done just enough to qualify.

Another Yugoslav, Zoran Katic, and another Swede, Erik Lindh, qualified from Cai's victory, and the other qualifiers are a third Swede, Mikael Appelgren, the European champion, who is still unbeaten, and the former world champion from Hungary, Istvan Jonyer.

CRICKET

Wisdom of one-day play-off questioned

By Michael Berry

The season is now over for most minor county sides. In the championship, sponsored by United Friendly Insurance, only the play-off under NatWest Trophy rules at Worcester on September 18 remains; the other issues to be decided are the semi-finals and final of the English Industrial Estates Trophy.

The wisdom of a one-day play-off to determine the champions of a two-day competition, has been questioned.

There are doubts, too, about the appeal of a Worcester venue for a Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire final. Although it is an attractive setting, Worcester's link with the minor county game is almost nonexistent.

Likewise, the idea of playing the semi-finals and final of the EIE trophy at Darlington and Jesmond is not without its critics. Here the absence of North-Eastern involvement is a major setback. Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire and Cheshire are the semi-finalists and it is interesting that three of them are among the six minor county sides who have failed to qualify for the 1984 NatWest Trophy.

Wiltshire are the odd side out. They scraped into contention as the best-placed seventh county because Staffordshire had won more games in the eastern division. One of the surprising non-qualifiers from

Eastern Division (final table)

Team	P	W	L	T	N	Net
Hertfordshire	10	4	0	1	5	147
Northamptonshire	10	3	1	1	5	142
Bedfordshire	10	3	2	1	4	138
Northants	10	3	2	1	4	135
Staffordshire	10	3	2	1	4	132
Cambridgeshire	10	3	2	1	4	128
Wiltshire	10	3	2	1	4	127
Lincolnshire	10	3	2	1	4	122
Derbyshire	10	3	2	1	4	121

Western Division (final table)

Team	P	W	L	T	N	Net
Buckinghamshire	10	4	0	1	5	147
Gloucestershire	10	3	1	1	5	142
Devon	10	3	2	1	4	138
Oxfordshire	10	3	2	1	4	135
Stratfordshire	10	3	2	1	4	132
Shropshire	10	3	2	1	4	128
Cheshire	10	3	2	1	4	127
Dorset	10	3	2	1	4	122
Cornwall	10	3	2	1	4	121

Dutch take on the world

It is not only at Lord's tomorrow that a one-day cricket match will attract a full house and extensive television coverage (Marcus Williams writes). While attention in Britain is focused on the NatWest Trophy final at Lord's, across the North Sea in The Hague, the Dutch national side, expected to be reinforced by Allan Lamb and the culmination of the celebrations. All cricket in The Netherlands is played on lively matting pitches and it was on one of these in 1964 that their enthusiastic amateur national side scored their most famous victory over an Australian team which included Lawry, O'Neill, Burge.

This is, moreover, the centenary season of the association - records of the game date back to 1845 - and tomorrow's match represents the culmination of the celebrations. All cricket in The Netherlands is played on lively matting pitches and it was on one of these in 1964 that their enthusiastic amateur national side scored their most famous victory over an Australian team which included Lawry, O'Neill, Burge.

ATHLETICS

Dual attempt on record

Steve Cram, the world champion, and Overt, the recently-deposed world record holder, are to have a last try this season at setting a new 1,500-metre world record on Sunday, Pat Butcher writes. Regrettably, they will not be in the same race. Cram will be running in Knaresborough, and Overt will be in Rieti, Italy.

Two nights ago in Koblenz, Overt failed in his attempt to regain the record, which Sydney Maree, of the United States, had broken, with a time of 3:24.44 in Cologne last Sunday.

Overt recorded 3min 32.93sec in Koblenz, and blamed some in-



Prean: another victory

YACHTING

A cup for the Kidds

By John Nicholls

The names of the Canadian brothers, Jamie and Hugh Kidd, were added to the long list of holders of the Prince of Wales Cup when they won the fifth race of the International 14 foot world championship at Pevensey Bay yesterday. This trophy, the oldest in the world for an international dinghy class, was first contested in 1927 and has been one of the most sought after yachting prizes ever since.

A points cup for the week and the world championship are comparatively recent innovations. The Prince of Wales Cup is still regarded for the longest course of the week. The Kidds were always among the favorites to win having already won the second and third races of the series, and the results closely followed the week's established form.

Philip Morrison and Marina Goss, who led the British, were placed second followed by

CYCLING

Miss Jones in crash

From John Wilcockson, Alkmaar, Netherlands

The hopes of Mandy Jones retaining her world road race title tomorrow took a severe knock yesterday on her arrival in Switzerland. She was riding from the Great Britain team hotel in St Gallen along a dual carriageway, when an Austrian motorist suddenly pulled in.

Miss Jones collided with the car, her head going through the open window on the roadside and the left, buckling a wheel. Both her legs were bruised.

If she has recovered sufficiently, Miss Jones should be at ease on this circuit, which could lead to her imperious triumph over native Lancashire. Her main opponents include the runner-up last year, Maria Canina, from Italy, and the three roadworthy Americans, Rebecca Twigg, Connie Carpenter and Cindy Oliver.

HOCKEY

Squads go on trial

The 24 players chosen by the Great Britain selectors for training, includes two experienced campaigners, Ian Taylor, the No. 1 goalkeeper, and Paul Barber, one of the mainstays in defence, for whom, this is a last chance of going to the Olympic Games (Sydney Friskin writes). They were in the 1980 team which withdrew from the Moscow Olympics in protest against the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan.

Both players, along with Norman Hughes, the England captain, have travelled a long and arduous road to fulfil their ambition of playing in the games. They have to play the final squad of 16, which will play in the 10-Nation invitation tournament in Hongkong from December 8 to 18, in the hope of impressing the international authorities.

The first of four training weekends at Blenheim Abbey from September 30 to October 2.

1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---







**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS**  
 (Minimum 3 lines)  
 Announcements authorized by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:  
**THE TIMES**  
 200 Gray's Inn Road  
 London WC1X 8EH  
 or by telephone on 01-837 3331 or 01-837 3333  
 Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00pm. For publication the following day, please call 01-837 3331 or 01-837 3333.  
**FORWORTHING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc.** on Court and Social Pages 22-23, 25-26, 28-29, 31-32, 34-35, 37-38, 40-41, 43-44, 46-47, 49-50, 52-53, 55-56, 58-59, 61-62, 64-65, 67-68, 70-71, 73-74, 76-77, 79-80, 82-83, 85-86, 88-89, 91-92, 94-95, 97-98, 100-101, 103-104, 106-107, 109-110, 112-113, 115-116, 118-119, 121-122, 124-125, 127-128, 130-131, 133-134, 136-137, 139-140, 142-143, 145-146, 148-149, 151-152, 154-155, 157-158, 160-161, 163-164, 166-167, 169-170, 172-173, 175-176, 178-179, 181-182, 184-185, 187-188, 190-191, 193-194, 196-197, 199-200, 202-203, 205-206, 208-209, 211-212, 214-215, 217-218, 220-221, 223-224, 226-227, 229-230, 232-233, 235-236, 238-239, 241-242, 244-245, 247-248, 250-251, 253-254, 256-257, 259-260, 262-263, 265-266, 268-269, 271-272, 274-275, 277-278, 280-281, 283-284, 286-287, 289-290, 292-293, 295-296, 298-299, 301-302, 304-305, 307-308, 310-311, 313-314, 316-317, 319-320, 322-323, 325-326, 328-329, 331-332, 334-335, 337-338, 340-341, 343-344, 346-347, 349-350, 352-353, 355-356, 358-359, 361-362, 364-365, 367-368, 370-371, 373-374, 376-377, 379-380, 382-383, 385-386, 388-389, 391-392, 394-395, 397-398, 400-401, 403-404, 406-407, 409-410, 412-413, 415-416, 418-419, 421-422, 424-425, 427-428, 430-431, 433-434, 436-437, 439-440, 442-443, 445-446, 448-449, 451-452, 454-455, 457-458, 460-461, 463-464, 466-467, 469-470, 472-473, 475-476, 478-479, 481-482, 484-485, 487-488, 490-491, 493-494, 496-497, 499-500, 502-503, 505-506, 508-509, 511-512, 514-515, 517-518, 520-521, 523-524, 526-527, 529-530, 532-533, 535-536, 538-539, 541-542, 544-545, 547-548, 550-551, 553-554, 556-557, 559-560, 562-563, 565-566, 568-569, 571-572, 574-575, 577-578, 580-581, 583-584, 586-587, 589-590, 592-593, 595-596, 598-599, 601-602, 604-605, 607-608, 610-611, 613-614, 616-617, 619-620, 622-623, 625-626, 628-629, 631-632, 634-635, 637-638, 640-641, 643-644, 646-647, 649-650, 652-653, 655-656, 658-659, 661-662, 664-665, 667-668, 669-670, 672-673, 675-676, 678-679, 681-682, 684-685, 687-688, 690-691, 693-694, 696-697, 699-700, 702-703, 705-706, 708-709, 711-712, 714-715, 717-718, 720-721, 723-724, 726-727, 729-730, 732-733, 735-736, 738-739, 741-742, 744-745, 747-748, 750-751, 753-754, 756-757, 759-760, 762-763, 765-766, 768-769, 771-772, 774-775, 777-778, 780-781, 783-784, 786-787, 789-790, 792-793, 795-796, 798-799, 801-802, 804-805, 807-808, 810-811, 813-814, 816-817, 819-820, 822-823, 825-826, 828-829, 831-832, 834-835, 837-838, 840-841, 843-844, 846-847, 849-850, 852-853, 855-856, 858-859, 861-862, 864-865, 867-868, 869-870, 872-873, 875-876, 878-879, 881-882, 884-885, 887-888, 890-891, 893-894, 896-897, 899-900, 902-903, 905-906, 908-909, 911-912, 914-915, 917-918, 920-921, 923-924, 926-927, 929-930, 932-933, 935-936, 938-939, 941-942, 944-945, 947-948, 950-951, 953-954, 956-957, 959-960, 962-963, 965-966, 968-969, 971-972, 974-975, 977-978, 980-981, 983-984, 986-987, 989-990, 992-993, 995-996, 998-999, 1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1005-1006, 1008-1009, 1011-1012, 1014-1015, 1017-1018, 1020-1021, 1023-1024, 1026-1027, 1029-1030, 1032-1033, 1035-1036, 1038-1039, 1041-1042, 1044-1045, 1047-1048, 1050-1051, 1053-1054, 1056-1057, 1059-1060, 1062-1063, 1065-1066, 1068-1069, 1071-1072, 1074-1075, 1077-1078, 1080-1081, 1083-1084, 1086-1087, 1089-1090, 1092-1093, 1095-1096, 1098-1099, 1101-1102, 1104-1105, 1107-1108, 1110-1111, 1113-1114, 1116-1117, 1119-1120, 1122-1123, 1125-1126, 1128-1129, 1131-1132, 1134-1135, 1137-1138, 1140-1141, 1143-1144, 1146-1147, 1149-1150, 1152-1153, 1155-1156, 1158-1159, 1161-1162, 1164-1165, 1167-1168, 1170-1171, 1173-1174, 1176-1177, 1179-1180, 1182-1183, 1185-1186, 1188-1189, 1191-1192, 1194-1195, 1197-1198, 1200-1201, 1203-1204, 1206-1207, 1209-1210, 1212-1213, 1215-1216, 1218-1219, 1221-1222, 1224-1225, 1227-1228, 1230-1231, 1233-1234, 1236-1237, 1239-1240, 1242-1243, 1245-1246, 1248-1249, 1251-1252, 1254-1255, 1257-1258, 1260-1261, 1263-1264, 1266-1267, 1269-1270, 1272-1273, 1275-1276, 1278-1279, 1281-1282, 1284-1285, 1287-1288, 1290-1291, 1293-1294, 1296-1297, 1299-1300, 1302-1303, 1305-1306, 1308-1309, 1311-1312, 1314-1315, 1317-1318, 1320-1321, 1323-1324, 1326-1327, 1329-1330, 1332-1333, 1335-1336, 1338-1339, 1341-1342, 1344-1345, 1347-1348, 1350-1351, 1353-1354, 1356-1357, 1359-1360, 1362-1363, 1365-1366, 1368-1369, 1371-1372, 1374-1375, 1377-1378, 1380-1381, 1383-1384, 1386-1387, 1389-1390, 1392-1393, 1395-1396, 1398-1399, 1401-1402, 1404-1405, 1407-1408, 1410-1411, 1413-1414, 1416-1417, 1419-1420, 1422-1423, 1425-1426, 1428-1429, 1431-1432, 1434-1435, 1437-1438, 1440-1441, 1443-1444, 1446-1447, 1449-1450, 1452-1453, 1455-1456, 1458-1459, 1461-1462, 1464-1465, 1467-1468, 1470-1471, 1473-1474, 1476-1477, 1479-1480, 1482-1483, 1485-1486, 1488-1489, 1491-1492, 1494-1495, 1497-1498, 1500-1501, 1503-1504, 1506-1507, 1509-1510, 1512-1513, 1515-1516, 1518-1519, 1521-1522, 1524-1525, 1527-1528, 1530-1531, 1533-1534, 1536-1537, 1539-1540, 1542-1543, 1545-1546, 1548-1549, 1551-1552, 1554-1555, 1557-1558, 1560-1561, 1563-1564, 1566-1567, 1569-1570, 1572-1573, 1575-1576, 1578-1579, 1581-1582, 1584-1585, 1587-1588, 1590-1591, 1593-1594, 1596-1597, 1599-1600, 1602-1603, 1605-1606, 1608-1609, 1611-1612, 1614-1615, 1617-1618, 1620-1621, 1623-1624, 1626-1627, 1629-1630, 1632-1633, 1635-1636, 1638-1639, 1641-1642, 1644-1645, 1647-1648, 1650-1651, 1653-1654, 1656-1657, 1659-1660, 1662-1663, 1665-1666, 1668-1669, 1671-1672, 1674-1675, 1677-1678, 1680-1681, 1683-1684, 1686-1687, 1689-1690, 1692-1693, 1695-1696, 1698-1699, 1701-1702, 1704-1705, 1707-1708, 1710-1711, 1713-1714, 1716-1717, 1719-1720, 1722-1723, 1725-1726, 1728-1729, 1731-1732, 1734-1735, 1737-1738, 1740-1741, 1743-1744, 1746-1747, 1749-1750, 1752-1753, 1755-1756, 1758-1759, 1761-1762, 1764-1765, 1767-1768, 1770-1771, 1773-1774, 1776-1777, 1779-1780, 1782-1783, 1785-1786, 1788-1789, 1791-1792, 1794-1795, 1797-1798, 1800-1801, 1803-1804, 1806-1807, 1809-1810, 1812-1813, 1815-1816, 1817-1818, 1820-1821, 1823-1824, 1826-1827, 1829-1830, 1832-1833, 1835-1836, 1838-1839, 1841-1842, 1844-1845, 1847-1848, 1850-1851, 1853-1854, 1856-1857, 1859-1860, 1862-1863, 1865-1866, 1868-1869, 1871-1872, 1874-1875, 1877-1878, 1880-1881, 1883-1884, 1886-1887, 1889-1890, 1892-1893, 1895-1896, 1898-1899, 1901-1902, 1904-1905, 1907-1908, 1910-1911, 1913-1914, 1916-1917, 1919-1920, 1922-1923, 1925-1926, 1928-1929, 1931-1932, 1934-1935, 1937-1938, 1940-1941, 1943-1944, 1946-1947, 1949-1950, 1952-1953, 1955-1956, 1958-1959, 1961-1962, 1964-1965, 1967-1968, 1970-1971, 1973-1974, 1976-1977, 1979-1980, 1982-1983, 1985-1986, 1988-1989, 1991-1992, 1994-1995, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2002-2003, 2005-2006, 2008-2009, 2011-2012, 2014-2015, 2017-2018, 2020-2021, 2023-2024, 2026-2027, 2029-2030, 2032-2033, 2035-2036, 2038-2039, 2041-2042, 2044-2045, 2047-2048, 2050-2051, 2053-2054, 2056-2057, 2059-2060, 2062-2063, 2065-2066, 2068-2069, 2071-2072, 2074-2075, 2077-2078, 2080-2081, 2083-2084, 2086-2087, 2089-2090, 2092-2093, 2095-2096, 2098-2099, 2101-2102, 2104-2105, 2107-2108, 2110-2111, 2113-2114, 2116-2117, 2119-2120, 2122-2123, 2125-2126, 2128-2129, 2131-2132, 2134-2135, 2137-2138, 2140-2141, 2143-2144, 2146-2147, 2149-2150, 2152-2153, 2155-2156, 2158-2159, 2161-2162, 2164-2165, 2167-2168, 2170-2171, 2173-2174, 2176-2177, 2179-2180, 2182-2183, 2185-2186, 2188-2189, 2191-2192, 2194-2195, 2197-2198, 2200-2201, 2203-2204, 2206-2207, 2209-2210, 2212-2213, 2215-2216, 2218-2219, 2221-2222, 2224-2225, 2227-2228, 2230-2231, 2233-2234, 2236-2237, 2239-2240, 2242-2243, 2245-2246, 2248-2249, 2251-2252, 2254-2255, 2257-2258, 2260-2261, 2263-2264, 2266-2267, 2269-2270, 2272-2273, 2275-2276, 2278-2279, 2281-2282, 2284-2285, 2287-2288, 2290-2291, 2293-2294, 2296-2297, 2299-2300, 2302-2303, 2305-2306, 2308-2309, 2311-2312, 2314-2315, 2317-2318, 2320-2321, 2323-2324, 2326-2327, 2329-2330, 2332-2333, 2335-2336, 2338-2339, 2341-2342, 2344-2345, 2347-2348, 2350-2351, 2353-2354, 2356-2357, 2359-2360, 2362-2363, 2365-2366, 2368-2369, 2371-2372, 2374-2375, 2377-2378, 2380-2381, 2383-2384, 2386-2387, 2389-2390, 2392-2393, 2395-2396, 2398-2399, 2401-2402, 2404-2405, 2407-2408, 2410-2411, 2413-2414, 2416-2417, 2419-2420, 2422-2423, 2425-2426, 2428-2429, 2431-2432, 2434-2435, 2437-2438, 2440-2441, 2443-2444, 2446-2447, 2449-2450, 2452-2453, 2455-2456, 2458-2459, 2461-2462, 2464-2465, 2467-2468, 2470-2471, 2473-2474, 2476-2477, 2479-2480, 2482-2483, 2485-2486, 2488-2489, 2491-2492, 2494-2495, 2497-2498, 2500-2501, 2503-2504, 2506-2507, 2509-2510, 2512-2513, 2515-2516, 2518-2519, 2521-2522, 2524-2525, 2527-2528, 2530-2531, 2533-2534, 2536-2537, 2539-2540, 2542-2543, 2545-2546, 2548-2549, 2551-2552, 2554-2555, 2557-2558, 2560-2561, 2563-2564, 2566-2567, 2569-2570, 2572-2573, 2575-2576, 2578-2579, 2581-2582, 2584-2585, 2587-2588, 2590-2591, 2593-2594, 2596-2597, 2599-2600, 2602-2603, 2605-2606, 2608-2609, 2611-2612, 2614-2615, 2617-2618, 2620-2621, 2623-2624, 2626-2627, 2629-2630, 2632-2633, 2635-2636, 2638-2639, 2641-2642, 2644-2645, 2647-2648, 2650-2651, 2653-2654, 2656-2657, 2659-2660, 2662-2663, 2665-2666, 2668-2669, 2671-2672, 2674-2675, 2677-2678, 2680-2681, 2683-2684, 2686-2687, 2689-2690, 2692-2693, 2695-2696, 2698-2699, 2701-2702, 2704-2705, 2707-2708, 2710-2711, 2713-2714, 2716-2717, 2719-2720, 2722-2723, 2725-2726, 2728-2729, 2731-2732, 2734-2735, 2737-2738, 2740-2741, 2743-2744, 2746-2747, 2749-2750, 2752-2753, 2755-2756, 2758-2759, 2761-2762, 2764-2765, 2767-2768, 2770-2771, 2773-2774, 2776-2777, 2779-2780, 2782-2783, 2785-2786, 2788-2789, 2791-2792, 2794-2795, 2797-2798, 2800-2801, 2803-2804, 2806-2807, 2809-2810, 2812-2813, 2815-2816, 2817-2818, 2820-2821, 2823-2824, 2826-2827, 2829-2830, 2832-2833, 2835-2836, 2838-2839, 2841-2842, 2844-2845, 2847-2848, 2850-2851, 2853-2854, 2856-2857, 2859-2860, 2862-2863, 2865-2866, 2868-2869, 2871-2872, 2874-2875, 2877-2878, 2880-2881, 2883-2884, 2886-2887, 2889-2890, 2892-2893, 2895-2896, 2898-2899, 2901-2902, 2904-2905, 2907-2908, 2910-2911, 2913-2914, 2916-2917, 2919-2920, 2922-2923, 2925-2926, 2928-2929, 2931-2932, 2934-2935, 2937-2938, 2940-2941, 2943-2944, 2946-2947, 2949-2950, 2952-2953, 2955-2956, 2958-2959, 2961-2962, 2964-2965, 2967-2968, 2970-2971, 2973-2974, 2976-2977, 2979-2980, 2982-2983, 2985-2986, 2988-2989, 2991-2992, 2994-2995, 2997-2998, 2999-3000, 3002-3003, 3005-3006, 3008-3009, 3011-3012, 3014-3015, 3017-3018, 3020-3021, 3023-3024, 3026-3027, 3029-3030, 3032-3033, 3035-3036, 3038-3039, 3041-3042, 3044-3045, 3047-3048, 3050-3051, 3053-3054, 3056-3057, 3059-3060, 3062-3063, 3065-3066, 3068-3069, 3071-3072, 3074-3075, 3077-3078, 3080-3081, 3083-3084, 3086-3087, 3089-3090, 3092-3093, 3095-3096, 3098-3099, 3101-3102, 3104-3105, 3107-3108, 3110-3111, 3113-3114, 3116-3117, 3119-3120, 3122-3123, 3125-3126, 3128-3129, 3131-3132, 3134-3135, 3137-3138, 3140-3141, 3143-3144, 3146-3147, 3149-3150, 3152-3153, 3155-3156, 3158-3159, 3161-3162, 3164-3165, 3167-3168, 3170-3171, 3173-3174, 3176-3177, 3179-3180, 3182-3183, 3185-3186, 3188-3189, 3191-3192, 3194-3195, 3197-3198, 3200-3201, 3203-3204, 3206-3207, 3209-3210, 3212-3213, 3215-3216, 3218-3219, 3221-3222, 3224-3225, 3227-3228, 3230-3231, 3233-3234, 3236-3237, 3239-3240, 3242-3243, 3245-3246, 3248-3249, 3251-3252, 3254-3255, 3257-3258, 3260-3261, 3263-3264, 3266-3267, 3269-3270, 3272-3273, 3275-3276, 3278-3279, 3281-3282, 3284-3285, 3287-3288, 3290-3291, 3293-3294, 3296-3297, 3299-3300, 3302-3303, 3305-3306, 3308-3309, 3311-3312, 3314-3315, 3317-3318, 3320-3321, 3323-3324, 3326-3327, 3329-3330, 3332-3333, 3335-3336, 3338-3339, 3341-3342, 3344-3345, 3347-3348, 3350-3351, 3353-3354, 3356-3357, 3359-3360, 3362-3363, 3365-3366, 3368-3369, 3371-3372, 3374-3375, 3377-3378, 3380-3381, 3383-3384, 3386-3387, 3389-3390, 3392-3393, 3395-3396, 3398-3399, 3401-3402, 3404-3405, 3407-3408, 3410-3411, 3413-3414, 3416-3417, 3419-3420, 3422-3423, 3425-3426, 3428-3429, 3431-3432, 3434-3435, 3437-3438, 3440-3441, 3443-3444, 3446-3447, 3449-3450, 3452-3453, 3455-3456, 3458-3459, 3461-3462, 3464-3465, 3467-3468, 3470-3471, 3473-3474, 3476-3477, 3479-3480, 3482-3483, 3485-3486, 3488-3489, 3491-3492, 349

## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

BBC 1	TV-am	Radio 2	Radio 1	Radio 3	Radio 4	Radio 5	Radio 6
<p><b>8.00</b> <i>Cricket: A useful news service, including items on sport, weather and traffic conditions. Any set can receive it.</i></p> <p><b>8.30</b> <i>Breakfast Time: With Debbie and Frank. Includes news, sport, weather and traffic conditions. Any set can receive it.</i></p> <p><b>9.00</b> <i>Seelye Day, Where are You? Carolee, 1980 Champion of the World Horse, the four-legged marvel, is back again. 8.45 Jackman: Ann Phillips reads more from Ann Phillips's The Multiplying Eggs. 10.00 With the Wags: 10.05 Take Heart with Tony Hart and Morph. 10.10 Closeown at 10.35.</i></p> <p><b>1.00</b> <i>News with Pam Britton, Richard Wainwright and Newsline. 1.05 News, with sub-titles: 1.30 Fingert.</i></p> <p><b>1.45</b> <i>The New Foresters: Tales from the New Forest. With retired naturalist Jack Sibley and gamekeeper Peter Murrell.</i></p> <p><b>2.15</b> <i>Film: The Jordan Chance (1978) Drama, with Raymond Burr as the lawyer and former prison inmate, who tries to help a young office worker convicted of murdering her boyfriend. With Ted Shackelford and Jeanette Fitzsimmons. Directors Jules Jarying.</i></p> <p><b>3.45</b> <i>Flying Boats: The Second World War played by the Surrendered of RAF Coastal Command. And now, after the war, the Surrendered became redundant. The year 1952 saw the making of the last of them. The story is told by David Lomas.</i></p> <p><b>4.20</b> <i>Play School: See BBC2. 10.30am entry for details. 4.45 Captain Zep, Space Detective: Episode 3. A S.O.L.V.E. agent is missing (V).</i></p> <p><b>5.15</b> <i>Stopwatch: Sports magazine, featuring Mandy Jones, 21, from Rochdale, women's world record holder in the 100m, and champion and Loretta Doyle, 16, a judo champion who will be in action in Paris later this year. And yet another chance to see Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean performing their Sarum and Ballet in dancing routines.</i></p> <p><b>5.55</b> <i>News: Jan Lisinger. 6.00 News: 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, </i></p>							

